THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 35. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1900. NO. 14.

STORE NEWS.

LADIES' WAISTS.

Waists are more popular than ever. That is just as we expected, and that is just why we laid in such a lavish stock. More waists here than we have ever had before. Savingly priced.

LINENS.

Don't think of determining of what you want in tablecloths, napkins and towels until you have seen all that is new and pretty. This gathering of the very best sorts you will find very helpful.

LACE AND EMBROIDERIES.

Newest and best sorts. Your needs in these goods are well looked after at this store. It is to our best interest to serve your best interest. Never before have we had such a complete stock of laces and embroideries.

WHITE GOODS.

This is to be a great white goods season—so say the wisecarls. Are they right? Well we cannot imagine how dressy women are going to resist these latest conceits of cool and comfortable wearables. Priced lowly.

UNDERWEAR.

The light weights are hear. Every worthy kind of underwear. We have looked well after the wants of the stout and the slim people. Underwear to fit you, no matter what your anatomical proportions.

CORSETS.

The worthiness of all the corsets we sell is known to scores of women hereabouts—every corset in this stock is of the kind that will give satisfaction in fit and wear. Attractively priced.

M. C. TULIS.

D. E. OLMSTED,

61 Fourth St., East,

NEAR ODD FELLOWS HALL.

Dry Goods Only.

Notwithstanding the general advance in prices, which only effects the goods bought this year, 1900, we shall continue to sell goods bought during 1899, at OLD PRICES, as long as they last.
We shall place on the centre counter, small lots of goods far below cost, to make room for spring stock.
New goods here, and more coming.

D. E. Olmsted,

EMPORIUM, PA.

BEDARD, THE TAILOR.

CHOICE GOODS AND WORKMANSHIP.

These few words will mean nothing until you have given us a trial.

We Support the Man

of stylish tastes. We sell him goods which are instantly recognized as correct form by the initiated.

No Risk.

You run no risk in dealing with us, for we strictly guarantee perfect satisfaction in every respect, style, fit and workmanship.

Your Patronage Solicited.

J. L FOBERT, Manager,

Parsons' Bazaar, Emporium, Pa.

OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE'S

Prescription Department is up to date in every particular. Hundreds will attest to the very low prices. 30 years experience.

Wall Paper.

2000 rolls at 3c per roll. A great variety of high grade paper at greatly reduced prices.

Paints! Paints! Paints!

Paints, oils and varnishes, a full line. Enamel paints, varnishes and stains, in all colors.

Fishing Tackle.

Save money! Call for your Prescriptions, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils Fishing Tackle.

L. TAGGART, Prop.

Promising Outlook.

Supt. A. Brady reports the output of the Emporium furnace last week to be the largest in the history of that plant. Also the largest single day's run occurred the same week. Emporium furnace is one of the best operated by C. R. Baird & Co., and its future is very promising.

Swine and Gossipers.

Swine enjoy rooting in mud and filth. So some people enjoy hearing and spreading scandal. They are as eager for the latest gossip as turkey buzzards are for a dead horse. But remember, the gossipers who tell you about others will not spare you. Shun them. Let the gossipers know as little about yourself as possible. Don't be a gossiper or a scandal monger. It is an evidence of a low mind. Don't root in the mud. It will stick to you.

Death's Doings.

GILLON.

The many Cameron county friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gillon will be pained to learn of the death of their son, and only child, JOHN SYLVESTER, aged two years and nine months, which occurred at Philadelphia last Saturday, of scarlet fever. Dr. Smith of this place, was called to see the sick child on Friday, but it had passed the aid of human skill. We regret to hear that Mrs. Gillon is now confined to her bed with the same disease. Mrs. Gillon was formerly one of the teachers in our public schools and will be pleasantly remembered as Miss Anna Brown.

Will Maintain Hemlock Prices.

At a meeting of the hemlock lumber manufacturers and wholesale dealers at Williamsport Tuesday, the lumber situation was discussed. Reports were presented of the stock of dry lumber on hand in Pennsylvania, and the amount manufactured since January 1 last, to date, and the same showed that the stock on hand was very much depleted. Taking this into consideration, along with the advance in price of hemlock timber lands, the increased cost of labor, material and supplies for lumbering operations, it was unanimously agreed that the price of hemlock should be maintained.

Murder Case.

What was doubtless a murder of a cold-blooded character, was disclosed at Tyler, Clearfield county, Tuesday of last week, by the discovery in a pond of the body of a boy baby. District Attorney Woodward is investigating, and it is reported here that arrests which will involve quite promising parties are to be made. The body of the child, which Dr. Sullivan found by a post mortem examination had been born well and healthy, was entirely naked when found. It was doubtless tossed into the water and drowned. The child was found in a little pond close by a pump used by the Tyler Mining Company, and at a point quite remote from any dwelling. There were no marks of violence on the body, and water in the lungs is evidence indisputable that the baby died in the pond. The discovery of the brutal crime has created intense excitement and indignation. The authorities have in nowise indicated whom they suspect of the baby's murder, but the populace declare the matter must be cleared up and the guilty parties punished. It can hardly be believed that the mother of a child would herself be guilty of so horrible a crime.

Birthday Party.

Forty-one years ago Saturday W. L. Sykes, one of Galeton's most prominent business men, first saw light of day at Round Island, Clinton county, Pa., and Saturday evening thirteen of his friends gave him a surprise party at his pleasant home on Main street, to remind him of the fact. After light refreshments had been served, Mr. Sykes was presented with a mahogany office chair. The whole evening was spent in an enjoyable manner. Mr. Sykes' life has been filled with years of usefullness, and that he may be spared to continue the good work is the wish of all.—Galeton Dispatch

BRIEF MENTION.

By examining the columns of this issue of the PRESS you will observe a change in F. X. Blumle's ad.

The trustees of the M. E. Church are making some needed changes in the line of buildings in the rear of the parsonage. An improvement worthy of mention.

The attention of the Board of Health is kindly directed to a stench in the locality of the P. & E. railroad in Middle ward. We are sure a word in this direction is sufficient.

W. W. Weeks, of Port Allegany, was in Emporium last Thursday evening, returning home Friday. He had been to Harrisburg attending, as delegate, a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lemuel Quinn, of DuBois has been appointed conductor of all trains on the Clarion River R'y. He made his first trip over the road in his official capacity on Saturday last. Mr. Quinn is an able railroad man who had many friends through Elk county during the time he filled a similar position for the Pennsylvania R. R.—St. Marys Gazette.

You have often heard of the printers' towel, no doubt. Well, we have one, a marvel, indeed. It is almost human in some respects, it can talk—in its own language—(a polecat need not speak english to apprise you of its having been 'roud); it can stand alone, and we are sure it could walk were it not too stiff. Perhaps rheumatism caused this unfortunate stiffness.

The old Spanish cannon which the federal government loaned to Bradford was discovered Wednesday to contain a loaded shell. The piece was taken outside the city and the shell fired. It is probably the first Spanish shell ever fired in Northern Pennsylvania. The wonder is that the shell was not exploded by accident on its journey from Porto Rico to Bradford. The cannon was mounted and placed in the public square yesterday.

Gen. Charles Miller, of Franklin, Pa., one of the most genial gentlemen it has ever been our pleasure to meet, is making a lively contest for Department Commander of the G. A. R., to be chosen at Gettysburg, June 6th. He is a brisk hustler, full of good common sense and the means to make his department satisfactory to the "old boys" without passing around the hat. His selection would be satisfactory to all interested.

The Punxsutawney Spirit truthfully says: "It isn't really to a man's credit to be so peace-loving that he will submit to indignities rather than resent them. And a good citizen will not refrain from making information against a neighbor who violates a law, simply to avoid contention. We must accept the unpleasant responsibilities of life as well as the pleasant ones, and a little scraping goes in with the rest. There is a difference between being ugly and contentious and standing up for what is right, and there is such a thing as being too easy. We should try to avoid both extremes.

W. N. Y. & P. Rumor.

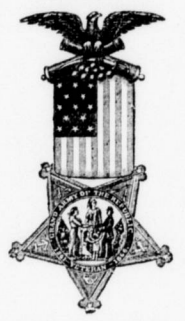
It is understood that a few Western New York & Pennsylvania stockholders have not accepted the offer of the Pennsylvania, as they believe that under the management of that company, the value of the stock will increase and eventually be put on a dividend basis.

The acquisition of this line adds 644 miles more to the Pennsylvania Railroad mileage. It is said as soon as all arrangements can be made, that it is to become part of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. This road is controlled by the Pennsylvania, but is operated separately, having its own Board of Directors and executive officials.

The payment for the stock and bonds is to be made by the Pennsylvania on June 15th.—Buffalo Commercial.

If you want to Lend Money, Advertise in the PRESS.

MEMORIAL SERVICES



Catholic and Emmanuel Church Services Solemn and Elaborate.

Eloquent Addresses by Father Downey and Rector Robertson.

Memorial services in Emporium were this year held in St. Mark's Catholic Church, last Sunday morning, and at Emmanuel Episcopal Church in the evening. The day was fine aud our people all turned out to pay due respect to the living defenders of our country, and to honor the memories of the dead heroes.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

Promptly at 10:30 o'clock two hundred children, representing the St. Mark's Sunday School, under the marshalship of Mr. F. X. Blumle, marched to the Post room, corner of Broad and Fourth streets and escorted the members of Lieut. D. W. Taggart Post and the Woman's Relief Corps to the Church. At the Church door the children opened ranks, the line extending to the chancel of the Church, when the veterans and the ladies entered the Church, each being presented with a beautiful bouquet, as they took their seats—the choir at the same time singing "America." Throughout the impressive service the vast audience, composed of all denominations, were deeply interested and impressed. After the celebration of High Mass, Rev. Father Downey addressed the congregation in an eloquent manner.

We had hoped to publish the address in full and we must confess we are greatly disappointed in not being able to do so. Father Downey's extreme modesty would not allow it, although we urgently requested the manuscript. Our readers, no doubt, will be more than disappointed, especially those who were unfortunate enough to not hear the learned gentleman's remarks.

The interior of Father Downey's Church was handsomely decorated especially for the occation, with flags and bunting, and red, white and blue lighted candles in large numbers were placed upon all the altars. The singing throughout the service was of a high order and intensely charming. The service closed with "The Star Spangled Banner," as the great audience dispersed. It was a red letter day for St. Mark's Church and its patriotic Father.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, when the hour for service arrived, was crowded with our citizens of every denomination. Promptly at 7:30 the Surpliced Choir of 20 voices entered the Church and slowly proceeded to the chancel, when the regulation service was observed, all cordially joining in the service. A delegation of Lieut. D. W. Taggart Post, G. A. R., and Ladies Relief Corps occupied seats reserved for the occasion. Rev. Mr. J. M. Robertson, the Rector, never appeared to better advantage and held his large congregation in wrapt attention. The Rev. gentleman spoke from the following text:

"For our citizenship is in heaven."—Phil. iii. 20. (R. V.)

The occasion which we observe this evening is one which appeals to our noblest sentiments of gratitude, admiration and patriotism. It gives me sincere pleasure to extend a cordial greeting to the veterans of the Grand Army, to the Ladies of the Relief Corps and to the other friends who have kindly favored us with their presence this evening. We count it an honor to add our tributes, however feeble, to the praise which is the just need of these veterans and of their departed comrades, nor is it out of keeping with this place that at such a time as this we should speak of the cause for which they fought. If that cause was a just and holy cause, as we believe it was, it surely must speak to us some message of heavenly things.

In speaking of that cause, we shall do so in no spirit of sectional partisanship. These memorial occasions awaken no echoes of past strife or bitterness. The chasm between North and South is closed. The men in blue and the men in gray are brothers. We question the loyalty of the veterans of the lost cause as little as we ever questioned their skill and bravery in battle. Indeed, we feel proud of the glory which they won, for it is all in the family. The recent Spanish war—which by the

(Continued on Fourth page.)

LOCAL NOTICES.

WANTED—A lady sewer wanted at Bedard's, the tailor.

WALL PAPER.—The values are extraordinary, the styles new and artistic.
M. C. TULIS.

TAKE NOTICE.—We do all kinds of repairing, also dry cleaning at
BEDARD'S THE TAILOR.

There will be a "Mothers Meeting" of the W. C. T. U., at Mrs. Larrabee's next Friday afternoon at three o'clock.

Save money by purchasing of N. Seger the old reliable clothier, and dealer in gents furnishing goods.

Order that new suit now for July 4th and be sure of a good fit and a bargain.
BEDARD, THE TAILOR.

FOR RENT.—The blacksmith shop located on East Allegany Avenue, Emporium. Terms reasonable. Apply to
14tf. J. S. WILEY ESTATE.

FOR RERT.—The house and lot near Emporium, known as the "Wilbur Russell residence" is for rent. Apply to Mrs R. Russell, East Emporium.

SHAW'S PURE MALT is free from adulteration, drugs, crude spirits and other harmful ingredients. Absolutely pure. Sold by F. X. Blumle, Emporium, Pa. n2-yl

The citizens of Cameron county who desire the most stylish garments will do well to call at Bedard's, the Tailor, Parsons' Bazaar, Emporium.

N. Seger keeps an immense line of trunks, valises and telescopes—handy articles when traveling or at home to pack your out-of-season garments in.

Stylish, well-made suits at Bedard's, the Tailor. Well-made garments are the cheapest, and poorly fitted clothes are cheap at any price.

WANTED.—General Agent in every town, either male or female, to handle a line of High Grade Teas, Coffees, etc., on liberal commission. New plan. Big money. Handsome presents. Address "Teas," P. O. Box 246, Buffalo, N. Y.
14-1t

SERVICES AT BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. A. C. Drummond of Philadelphia will preach next Sabbath, June 3rd, at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 7:30 in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

Everything changes with the times, therefore a ready-made suit of clothes, if purchased of N. Seger, is up-to-date and is just as presentable and in every way as endurable as a tailor-made suit, besides you have the advantage of a large number to select from and ready to wear at once. Come in.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—I have secured the exclusive agency to sell Aspinwall Manufacturing Company's agricultural implements, consisting of Potato Planter, Cutter, Digger, Weeder also Sprayer, Sorter and Fertilizer Distributor. Call at my store at Sterling Run and see these machines.
n1-tf J. E. SMITH.

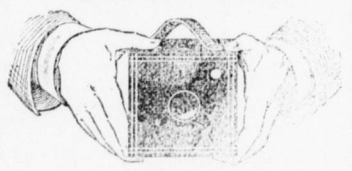
WANTED, a policeman for the Borough of Emporium, to serve from five o'clock, p. m., until five o'clock a. m., at a salary of $50.00 per month. The undersigned will receive applications for the above position until Monday noon, June 4th, 1900, and all applications will be presented at a regular meeting of Council and a selection made. The Council reserve the right to reject any or all applications.
By Order of Council,
F. P. STRAYER, President.

A FREE SCHOLARSHIP TO EACH COUNTY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Schissler College of Business, an incorporated institution at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in order to introduce its advantages for securing a thorough business education, will give one Free Scholarship to each county in the state. The Free Scholarship grants to the student free tuition either in the Shorthand or the Commercial Department. Students desiring to take advantage of the opportunity will make application at once, mentioning this paper, as the first application for each county only will be considered, upon receipt of which conditions will be forwarded.

Seton-Thompson has Written a Play.

Lobo, Wabb, Blanca, Molly Cottontail, Redruff, Silverspot, and all the other animals of the plane and forest that Ernest Seton-Thompson has known and written about, will shortly appear as stage characters in a play for children. There have been such persistent calls for more of Lobo's, Wabb's, and their comrades' adventures, that Mr. Thompson has consented to put all his wild acquaintances on the stage and let each one tell its own joys and sorrows in song and story, and dance and make merry. Costumes have been specially designed by R. B. Birch, who illustrated and staged "Little Lord Fauntleroy," for each of his animal characters, so that the children of the play will exactly resemble the originals of "Wild Animals I Have Known." There are seventeen characters in the play, which can be acted in half an hour. It has been secured by The Ladies' Home Journal for publication in the July issue.

EASTMAN'S KODAK



FRIDAY, Cloudy; Showers.
SATURDAY, Fair.
SUNDAY, Fair weather.

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on your bicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will the rest.

LLOYD'S LONG RANGE FORECAST OF THE WEATHER AND EASTMAN'S KODAK.

BOOMING.

Spring trade is booming, notwithstanding the general complaint of dealers about the weather, forest fires and dull trade. We are up to date, away ahead of any previous season. Why? Clear-sighted men and women have discovered where they can get best and the most for their money in wall paper; in gloss white enamel paint, that will not turn yellow on exposure; in curtains that go up and down; in bicycles that will run ahead of anything on the road; in fishing tackle that catches the trout; in books and stationery that will interest you; in the news counter that has all the news that was, is and will be; and a good cigar that will smoke as free as the smoke in the forests.

That's why the people are flocking here as never before.

HARRY S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Crime and Its Prevention.

A prison official has ample opportunity for an exhaustive study of criminology. Therefore a new book by Rev. August Drahms, chaplain at San Quentin, Cal., entitled "The Criminal," is a work which commands wide recognition as a scientific study of the man behind the bars. Some of his conclusions, well substantiated by long observation, are very interesting, while in the main confirmatory of those of other investigators. Organically, we are told, all crime has its source in anthropological sources. "In time, the personal factors may become so assimilated with the social mass as to almost lose their personal identity." The social element then becomes as fully the feeder of the criminal propensity as the more strictly personal propensities. The greatest proportion of the crimes of civilization are of this kind. The fluctuation of industrial and economical enterprise, the hardships facing the wage-earner, are often a direct invitation to crime. "Intemperance is the chief source of crime, both directly and indirectly. The decrease in the use of alcoholic drinks must ever remain the great aim of all anti-criminal legislation, as well as of moral and social reform." The author is strongly in favor of state industrial and employment bureaus, to aid the working classes to obtain work, and if necessary furnish tools and temporary assistance. California has such an institution which in one year assisted 5,000 individuals to employment. Money thus expended by the state, under government subsidy and inspection, "will flow back again into its resources, whereas in pauper support and almshouses it represents only dead capital and congested outlay in gratuitous, though laudable, charities."

By the pneumatic hammer the marble carver can strike 6,000 blows a minute as against 30 by hand, and thus can give his whole attention and skill to guiding the chisel. Mechanical power is bringing to the horse the emancipation which it has brought to the artisan. And yet, as a scientist recently said to a sportsman who feared that the horse will fall into disuse: "Automobiles will not displace horses until typewriters displace pianos." In their proper field the noblest of animals will never go out of fashion.

"The days of frontier life in Arizona are fast fading away," remarks the Tombstone Epitaph, in a congratulatory tone. "That's a fact," comments the Prescott Courier, published in the same territory. "When we came here, over 20 years ago, we could leave all the doors of our house wide open and all sorts of valuable plunder scattered around the yard, go away, stay a week and find nothing molested upon our return. Now, a broken-backed grubbing hoe left out over night disappears."

Physicians say that there is no person who can retain his or her mobility of character under long-continued bodily distress. The argument that some invalids and cripples have beautiful dispositions does not apply, for the reason that although such persons imagine themselves in constant pain, there are really long intervals of relief and quietude.

Moved to pity by the hard-luck story of a tramp who called at his Washington residence a few evenings ago, Congressman Crump, of Michigan, gave the fellow a pair of good shoes. Then he missed two fine umbrellas, at once followed the man, and compelled him to carry them back and put them where he found them.

As a contribution to the discussion of higher education for women the testimony of Miss Caroline Hazard, the new president of Wellesley college, is important. She says more Wellesley girl graduates than Harvard boys, proportionately, have married.

A writer in an eastern paper estimates that there were 500,000,000 fowls in the United States last year, and that the number of eggs produced was about 17,400,000,000. The value of these fowls and of their product is set down at $420,000,000.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Coeur d' Alene Inquiry Used by Democrats for Politics.

Lentz and Sulzer Dominated Their Party to Besmirch the Administration—Hobnobbing with the Witnesses.

One of the most remarkable investigations in the history of the United States congress has drawn to a close.

It began on the 19th of February in the house committee on military affairs. It has ever since occupied the attention of that committee, practically to the exclusion of everything else with the exception of the appropriation bill.

An inordinate desire to make "political capital," to manufacture "new political issues," was the mainspring of those who demanded this investigation—ostensibly an investigation of the conduct of the United States military in the Coeur d'Alenes, Shoshone county, Idaho, after the dramatic occurrences of April 29, 1899, and the dissensions, conflicts and crimes that preceded that date. The prime mover in the conspiracy to drag the present administration into a huge scandal—for a conspiracy it was, beyond a doubt—was John J. Lentz, a democratic member of congress from the Columbus (O.) district. Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, once very properly characterized him as the most bitter and vindictive enemy of the president.

Lentz had a number of worthy allies. Chief among them is Congressman Sulzer, of New York, known to his colleagues as "the Bowery Statesman." In the disregard of all that marks courtesy among men, kindness and gentleness among associates, Lentz has but one rival. That rival is Sulzer. These men dominated the democrats of the committee. They made it plain to them at the outset that this was not an investigation that should invesigate. It was an investigation that should besmirch. Messrs. Hay, Jett and Slayden and other democrats of the committee had no desire to handle pitch. They willingly left the conduct of affairs to those whose nature fitted them for the work which had been cut out. They allowed Lentz and Sulzer to have it their own way. It was their investigation. They had given the assurance that this was to be one grand blot on the escutcheon of the administration.

The witnesses of the "prosecution" began to arrive. Lentz made no concealment of the fact that they needed drilling. Ostensibly he was one of those to sit in judgment. He quickly threw off that mask. He hobnobbed with the witnesses. He coached them. He drilled them. He remained up till the wee small hours to get their stories out of them and to teach them the manner in which they could be most effectively told. He was with them heart and soul. Why? Because it was his purpose to show that a great wrong had been done. Surely a philanthropic motive. But the administration, at all hazards, must be connected with this great wrong. Of what use, otherwise, would be the exposure of this "great wrong?"

The plan of the conspirators was soon made evident. There are a number of lawyers on the committee on military affairs. They knew that the only way to conduct a legal inquiry was to conduct it on legal lines. The laws of evidence may sometimes not be understood by the layman. But they are based on the best experience of generations. They go directly at that which is relevant, important, acceptable. They reject what is immaterial, irrelevant and not to the point. To govern the examination in accordance with these rules would have brought the investigation to too speedy a termination to suit the purposes of the conspirators.

Hearsay testimony, from the beginning, was their choicest morsel. "Had you ever heard that the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine (the mine whose mill was destroyed by dynamite on the occasion when two men were murdered) is controlled by the Standard Oil trust?" That was one of the gems propounded by Representative Lentz, who is said to be a lawyer. It was purely hearsay. The purpose of the question was a malicious one. It was intended to arouse the prejudices of those who oppose the trusts. The question, like many other similar questions, was put at the dictation of the correspondent of a certain "yellow" journal, who intended to build up a "story" on it the next day. It was the kind of a story that his paper wanted and Lentz was willing to feed the public just that kind of poison.

One of the republican members meekly objected to the question. Lentz and Sulzer turned fiercely upon him. "Aha, we thought so! Trying to protect the trusts? Afraid to let the truth go before the people? Gag us, would you? Playing politics, are you?"

The republican shrugged his shoulders. He did not wish to further open the floodgates of the billingsgate of the worthy twain. He made no more objections, not even when one man recited alleged conversations with men who had crossed the great divide.

Hearsay, rumor, insinuation, abuse, falsehood and irresponsible testimony continued as long as the two democrats of the committee had their inning. They had boldly come out in their true colors. They had assumed the roles of prosecutors. They had admitted that they had prejudged the case. They rejected everything that was not water on their mill. And yet they were supposed to sit in judgment!

Favorable Trade Balance.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States during the present administration has reached the incredible sum of $1,483,000,000, an amount that passes the power of comprehension. The balance of trade in favor of the United States, during all the administrations that preceded that of McKinley, from Washington to Cleveland inclusive, was $383,000,000. To put the matter in another way, the three years of the McKinley administration have seen a trade balance $1,100,000,000 greater than was accumulated during the century preceding his inauguration. The advance agent of prosperity has made good his promises, has done ten times more than he promised, and the people who know a good thing when they see it will be slow to change such a certainty for doubtful promises.

The Consular Service.

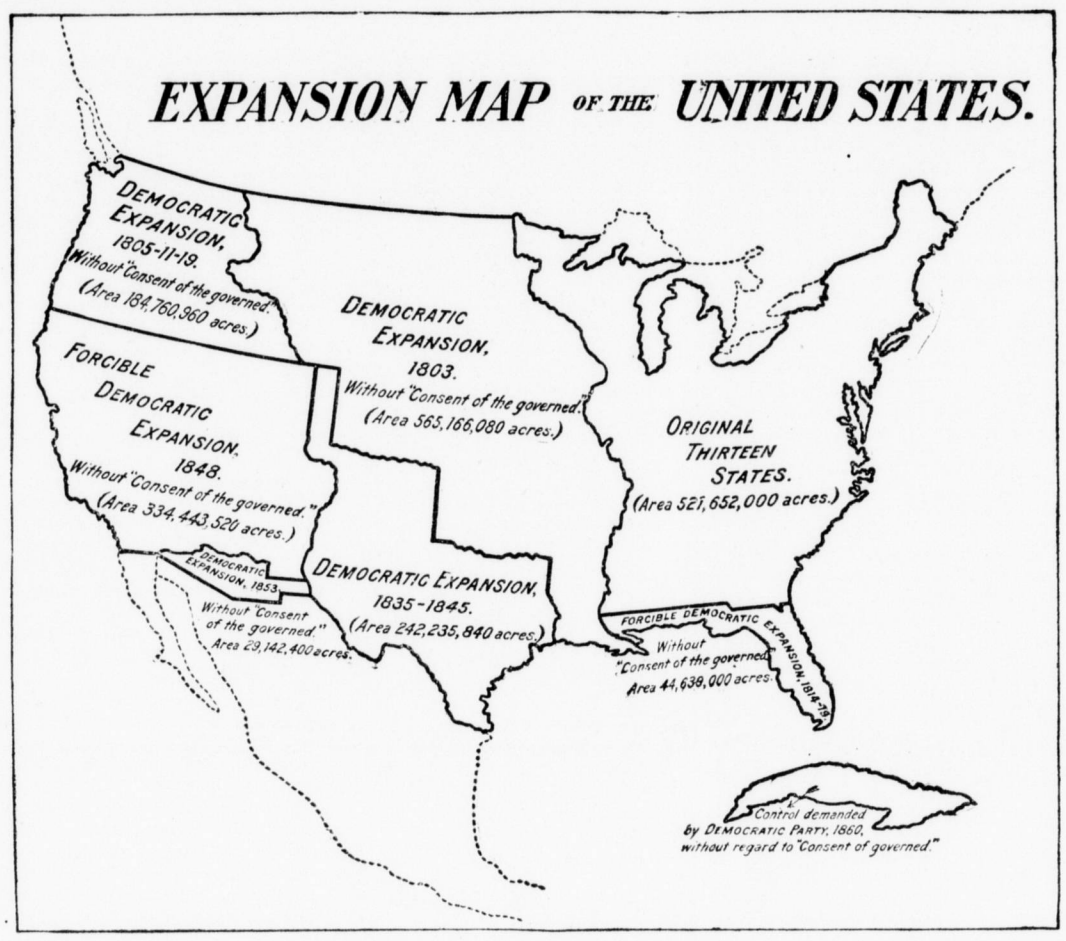
Mr. George Parker, the biographer of Mr. Cleveland, who served as United States consul at Birmingham, has a magazine article in which he declares that the consular service is impaired by the political pull. The manner in which Mr. Cleveland looted the consular service for his political friends was outrageous, but, as one of the beneficiaries, Mr. Parker displays considerable nerve in posing as a critic of the pernicious system. Had the gentleman taken the trouble to inquire he would have ascertained that under the present administration candidates for consular positions are required to pass examinations and the political pull is no longer a guarantee of an open door.

No Excuse Whatever.

The fact that the democratic party has been deprived of the power to do immediate harm in the way of financial legislation is not sufficient excuse for giving it power. There are other important questions to deal with and that party's capacity for blundering is as robust as ever.

Evaporated Apples.

Evaporated apples were only worth 5½ cents a pound in the New York market in 1896. Last year, when people could afford to buy them, they were worth 6½ cents.


EXPANSION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.
DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION. 1805-11-19. Without Consent of the governed. (Area 184,760,360 acres.)
DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION. 1803. Without Consent of the governed. (Area 565,166,080 acres.)
FORCIBLE DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION. 1848. Without Consent of the governed. (Area 334,443,520 acres.)
ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES. (Area 521,652,000 acres.)
DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, 1853. Without Consent of the governed. Area 29,142,400 acres.
DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, 1835-1845. (Area 242,235,840 acres.)
FORCIBLE DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, 1845-'53. Without Consent of the governed. Area 44,638,000 acres.
Control demanded by DEMOCRATIC PARTY, 1860, without regard to Consent of governed.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Great Increase in Favorable Trade Balance Under a Protective Tariff.

The last ten years of the history of the United States afford a striking lesson of the fallacy of the old democratic theory that a protective tariff will prevent our surplus products from getting out into the markets of the world. The following are the treasury department's figures:

EXPORTS—CALENDAR YEARS.

Year.	Domestic.	Excess of Exports.
1893	$854,729,454	$99,359,857
1894	807,312,116	148,789,307
1895	807,742,415	23,190,789
1896	986,830,080	324,257,685
Yearly Average		$149,024,409
1897	1,079,834,296	357,113,816
1898	1,233,564,828	620,536,129
1899	1,252,903,917	476,654,100
Yearly Average		$484,768,015

During the free trade administration, when there was no tariff wall of protection, we exported on an average $149,024,409 each year more than we imported.

During the protective tariff administration of President McKinley we have exported an average of $484,768,015 a year more than we imported.

With the tariff wall of protection built high up around our home market, the markets of the world have taken every year $335,743,606 more of American products and manufactures than they did under free trade.

Moral: Protection is the better policy for the American farmer, wage earner and manufacturer.

Trade in Bacon.

There were 425,352,187 pounds of bacon exported in 1896 and 562,651,480 pounds in 1899. This was an increase of 137,000,000 pounds in the exports of this one farm product under the republican policy of protection.

Coal as an Indicator.

An increase of 7,000,000 tons in the production of coal last year, over 1898, is striking proof of that activity at the furnaces and in the mills which is always a part of the republican policy of protection.

Distinctive.

Hon. George Fred Williams will enjoy the unique distinction of being the only man to invade this year's convention with a last year's delegation.

A FOREIGN LOBBY.

Is Now Hard at Work in Washington to Defeat American Shipping.

The foreign shipping interests, and their free trade mercenaries, who are fighting the shipping bill, have endeavored to unite the democrats in congress in opposition to the bill and in advocacy of free ships. This scheme has been neatly nipped in the bud by a number of patriotic democrats who are members of the house merchant marine and fisheries committee, and who have united upon a report on the shipping bill in which a few not unacceptable amendments to it are proposed, and in which report subsidies are declared to be the only practicable means with which to revive our merchant marine. This democratic minority report contains the emphatic declaration that free ships are impracticable and unworthy of consideration, as being a policy that the democrats themselves refused to adopt when they had the chance, and which they never would adopt. Besides the report says it is well known that republicans would never consent to such legislation, as it would be ruinous to American shipyards. Thus defeated and checkmated, the humiliation and embarrassment of the foreign shipping lobby and its free trade friends must be acute. This democratic minority report declares that the shipping question is a national and not a partisan one. Here, at least, these democrats align themselves with progressive and patriotic republicans to the discomfiture and defeat of the foreigners and their American free trade allies.

BECKHAM WINS.

United States Supreme Court Decides in His Favor.

Acts of the Kentucky Legislature Are Not Subject to Judicial Review—Taylor's Militia Disbands and He Goes to Indiana.

Washington, May 22.—The United States supreme court yesterday decided the Kentucky governorship case in favor of Gov. Beckham, dismissing the writ of error from the Kentucky court of appeals. The opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Fuller and a vigorous dissenting opinion was delivered by Justice Harlan. Justices Brewer, Brown and McKenna also dissented from portions of the opinion.

The facts and arguments were reviewed by Chief Justice Fuller, the contention of the contestees being that the action of the legislature was not subject to judicial review.

The judgment of the court of appeals, it was said, denied to Taylor and Marshall no right guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment. It had long been settled that the federal courts had no power to review the action of state courts relating to the constitution and laws of those states. The state of Kentucky is in full possession of its faculties and no question arises to warrant federal interference.

Frankfort, Ky., May 22.—The announcement of the United States supreme court's decision in the governorship contest was received here with the wildest demonstration on the part of the democrats. The fire bells were rung, cannons boomed and the city was put in holiday attire in honor of Gov. Beckham. A touching incident of the day occurred in the afternoon when 2,000 people marched to the cemetery, each wearing a flower which was cast upon the grave of Gov. Goebel, making the little mound which marks his resting place a vast bank of flowers.

At 4 o'clock the Taylor soldiers, who have been in charge of the state Capitol grounds and building since February 30, the day Goebel was assassinated, evacuated and turned the state house grounds, the Gatling guns and military equipment over to Assistant Adjt. Gen. Murray.

Before giving up their sovereignty, on Capitol square, the soldiers were lined up by Adjt. Gen. Collier, who formally notified them he had orders from Gov. Taylor to dismiss all the soldiers and that the evacuation would begin at once. There was hurry and bustle for the next hour and at 5 o'clock special coaches backed in front of the state house for the use of the soldiers. Three cheers were given for the deposed governor, W. S. Taylor, ex-Gov. Bradley, Charles Finley, Caleb Powers and others.

The republican state officials, other than governor and lieutenant governor, held a conference here last night. Ex-Gov. Bradley says the contest over the minor offices will be carried up to the United States supreme court also. These officials maintain that there are issues involved in their cases which were not decided in the governorship case.

Indianapolis, May 22.—Charles S. Finley, former secretary of state of Kentucky, was under arrest and detained at police headquarters for two hours last night and was then released on Gov. Mount's refusal to recognize a requisition from Gov. Beckham for his return to Kentucky for trial. He was arrested in his hotel by local detectives. They were accompanied by James Gaffney, a member of the detectives force of Covington, Ky., who has been here since Friday of last week, shadowing him.

After two hours spent in the office of the captain of detectives, Superintendent Quigley walked into the room and said: "Mr. Finley, Gov. Mount has refused to honor the requisition for your return to Kentucky and we are compelled to release you."

TWO STATE CONVENTIONS.

Kentucky Democrats Will Hold Them in the Near Future—A Wide Open Primary Assured.

Frankfort, Ky., May 25.—The democratic state executive committee held a meeting here Thursday afternoon and issued calls for two state conventions. The first will be held at Louisville June 14 for the purpose of selecting delegates to the democratic national convention. The other will be held at Lexington July 19, and at this convention a democratic candidate for governor will be nominated.

Gov. Beckham's friends, it is understood, favored only one convention, this to be held the last week in June, but the proposiiton for two conventions carried by a majority of one. The call will be wide open, as suggested by Senator Blackburn, and will invite all known democrats who pledge their support to the ticket and platform in November to participate.

There was a great deal of discussion among the leaders as to the proposition of Blackburn and others regarding proposed changes in the state platform with reference to the election law and other things, but not enough to give a definite idea of what the state convention will do on this subject.

Gov. Beckham yesterday signed the commission of Senator-elect Blackburn and that document was mailed to Washington last night, to be filed with his credentials, which are pending before the senate.

Will Build a Huge Wire Plant.

Pittsburg, May 25.—President Donnor, of the Union Steel Co., announces that the big wire plant of that company will be located at Webster, on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad, 24 miles from Pittsburg. The company has secured 700 acres along the Monongahela river front and will begin at once the erection of what is believed will be one of the most up-to-date steel wire mills in the country. A new town of 15,000 is expected to be built within 18 months.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. WINS.

Obtains Injunction in Case Involving Simulation of Labels.

Brent Good, president of the Carter Medicine Company, yesterday received a telegram from his lawyers in Chicago, informing him that a final injunction, with costs, had been granted against the Chicago Label and Box Company. This company makes a specialty of manufacturing labels, boxes, etc., for druggists. The Carter Company has been following them through the courts for two years on the complaint that the label company was making simulations of the labels of Carter's Little Liver Pills. They have now obtained a final injunction, with costs, and the costs are very large, as the case has been submitted to a Master in Chancery for a final accounting.

The Carter Medicine Company has been the first and only one to prosecute printers or engravers who have prepared such labels and wrappers. It marks a new departure in infringement cases, and their victory is one of great importance to the whole "proprietary trade," and also of interest to retail druggists.—N. Y. Press, May 2, 1900.

The only reason why some people marry is because the woman wants a home and the man wants a servant.—Chicago Daily News.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

There was a Michigan girl who, while hypnotized, borrowed $600. If she will kindly send the name of the hypnotic school that turned the trick she will confer a favor on Anxious Reader.—Indianapolis News.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Some men seem to think because self-preservation is the first law of nature that it is necessary to keep themselves constantly soaked in alcohol.—Chicago Daily News.

All goods are alike to PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

It is said that doctors never take their own medicines—yet they usually profit by their own advice.—Chicago Daily News.

Persistence in doing one's duty ends in liking it, something like acquiring a taste for olives.—Atchison Globe.

PE-RU-NA

FOR WOMEN

The debilitating drains and discharges which weaken so many women are caused by Catarrh of the distinctly feminine organs. The sufferer may call her trouble Leuchorrhoea, or Weakness, or Female Disease or some other name, but the real trouble is catarrh of the female organs and nothing else.

Pe-ru-na radically and permanently cures this and all other forms of Catarrh. It is a positive specific for female troubles caused by catarrh of the delicate lining of the organs peculiar to women. It always cures if used persistently. It is prompt and certain.

ALABASTINE

LABASTINE is the original and only durable wall coating, entirely different from all kalsomines. Ready for use in white or fourteen beautiful tints by adding cold water.

ADIES naturally prefer ALABASTINE for walls and ceilings, because it is pure, clean, durable. Put up in dry powdered form, in five-pound packages, with full directions.

LL kalsomines are cheap, temporary preparations made from whiting, chalks, clays, etc., and stuck on walls with decaying animal glue. ALABASTINE is not a kalsomine.

EWARE of the dealer who says he can sell you the "same thing" as ALABASTINE or "something just as good." He is either not posted or is trying to deceive you.

ND IN OFFERING something he has bought cheap and tries to sell on ALABASTINE'S demands, he may not realize the damage you will suffer by a kalsomine on your walls.

ENSIBLE dealers will not buy a lawsuit. Dealers risk one by selling and consumers by using infringement. Alabastine Co. own right to make wall coating to mix with cold water.

HE INTERIOR WALLS of every church and school should be coated only with pure, durable ALABASTINE. It safeguards health. Hundreds of tons used yearly for this work.

N BUYING ALABASTINE, customers should avoid getting cheap kalsomines under different names. Insist on having our goods in packages and properly labeled.

UISANCE of wall paper is obviated by ALABASTINE. It can be used on plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas. A child can brush it on. It does not rub or scale off.

STABLISHED in favor. Shun all imitations. Ask paint dealer or druggist for tint card. Write us for interesting booklet, free. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Use Certain Cough Cure. Price, 25 cents

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION of the YEAR 1901

Buffalo Is Arranging for a Magnificent Display of the Products of the Three Americas for Next Year—Elaborate Floral, Horticultural and Electrical Features

THE STADIUM.

It Will Offer a Splendid Arena for the Athletic Contests.

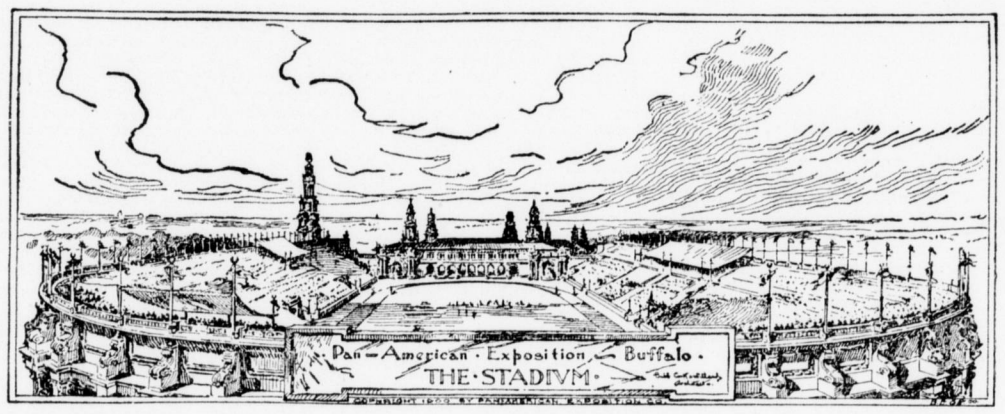
The completed Stadium for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo next year will offer to the lovers of sports the most spacious and splendid arena ever erected in America. The athletic carnival to be held during the great exposition will be the most notable in the history of American sport. The cooperation of many of the best promoters of athletic games and contests has been secured. Visitors to the Pan-American exposition may therefore expect to witness the meeting of the most famous athletes of the world, in competition for prizes worthy of their best feats of endurance, strength and skill.

It is said that the great Colosseum at Rome, built in the first century of the Christian era, could accommodate 87,000 spectators. The Pan-American Stadium will be 129 feet longer and but ten feet narrower than the historic amphitheater of Rome. The Stadium, however, will have a larger arena, and the seating capacity is estimated for 25,000 people. The top row of seats will be 60 feet above the ground, and every seat will command a perfect view of the vast interior. Standards are to be placed at various points for the support of the awnings in such a way that they will not obstruct the view from the other seats.

The Stadium will have a quarter-mile track and a sufficiently large space inside of this for any of the athletic games. Great attention has been paid to having a large number of aisles to reach the seats, and, in addition to the principal entrance on the west, there are provided seven large exits. These exits are made of sufficient breadth and height to admit, in case of need, the largest vehicles or floats, as it is proposed to use the Stadium for certain pageants, exhibits of automobiles in operation, judging of live stock, horses, agricultural machinery, road machinery, etc. No exhibitor has ever had such a splendid arena in which such exhibits could be displayed. The space under the seats is to be used for exhibition purposes, and is in itself the equivalent of a very large building.

A large and picturesque building forms the main entrance to the Stadium. This is 241 feet long by 52 feet wide, with towers 164 feet high. The style is in conformity with that of the other buildings, with an arcaded effect in the lower story, red tiled roof, broad eaves and bright colors. The old Spanish towers give a finished beauty to the structure and make it one of the most prominent features of the exposition.

The Stadium resembles in a general way that erected at Athens a few years ago, although this one can be, of course, only a temporary structure. It is intended as a model of what it is hoped may be executed some day in permanent form.



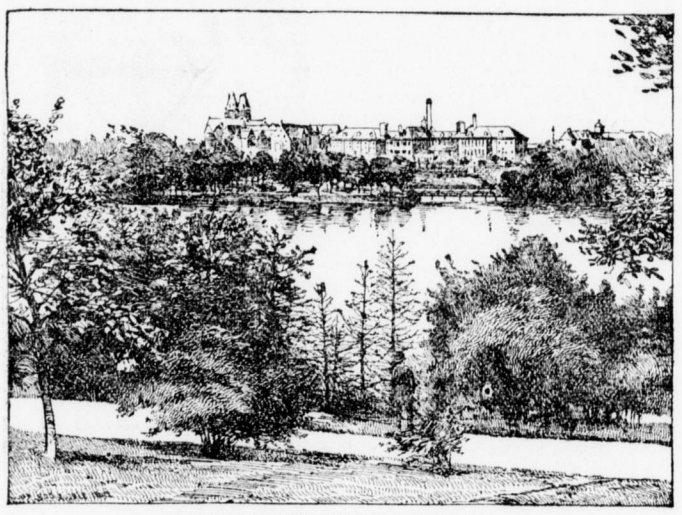
The Stadium will cover ten acres of ground and its situation is on the east side of the Plaza, opposite the Midway. It is near the great entrances from the steam and trolley railway station, at the extreme north end of the exposition grounds.

THE SERVICE BUILDING.

It Was the First Structure Erected on the Exposition Grounds.

The large Service building, although small in comparison with the big exposition structures, was completed in 32 working days, and was the first building erected on the grounds. It is the present home of a large corps of officers and employes having immediate charge of the constructive work of the exposition. This handsome building is on the west side of the grounds, and is 95 by 145 feet, two stories high. A broad arched driveway on the north side leads to an inner court. To the right and left of the driveway are entrances to the corridors that open into the various rooms of the building.

In this building are the offices of the director of works, the landscape architect, superintendent of building construction, purchasing agent, chief engineer, mechanical and electrical engineer, with their numerous assistants. On the second floor is a large draughting-room for the use of the architects, with fireproof vaults at hand for the valuable drawings. In this building will also be the headquarters for the police and hospital service, the fire department and the officers in charge of the transportation and installation of exhibits, and other officers. The building is equipped with a cellar, kitchen, dining-room and numerous sleeping apartments, for the accommodation and comfort of those whose work requires their continuous presence on the grounds.



A VIEW IN THE EXPOSITION SITE.
View Across North Bay of Park Lake from the Country Club.

THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

It Will Be One of the Most Attractive of the Main Buildings.

Elaborate designs have recently been completed for the Electricity building for the Pan-American exposition, to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., May 1 to November 1, 1901. Displays of all kinds in the practical and artistic uses of electricity, together with complete exhibits of electrical machinery and appliances, are to be conspicuous features of the great exposition.

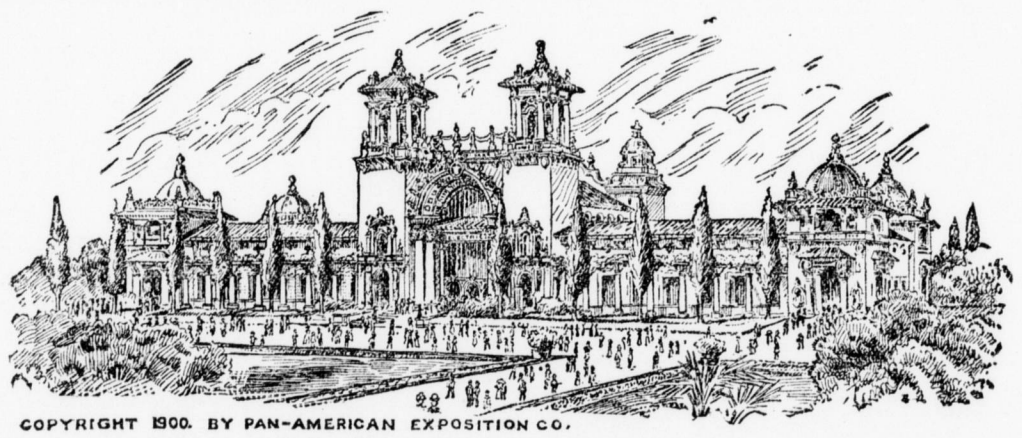
The designs contemplate a very handsome and commodious building. The structure is to be 500 feet from east to west and 150 feet wide, giving an exhibition space of 75,000 square feet.

The south facade fronts the Mall and the north fronts the Midway. The east end is toward the massive electric tower, while the west faces the grand canal. The building is long, low and inviting. The design of the facades shows artistic grouping. The openings of the pergola-like loggias, placed at frequent intervals, present a delightful effect, showing more and more of the details of the pilasters and openings as the eye travels to the end of the building farthest away from the observer.

There is a pleasing ending at each corner of the structure, with a low-domed pavilion tower, and the building is interrupted at the center by a double-towered entrance. This entrance, wide and high, is spanned by an ornamental arch and supported on each side by columns. The towers, also, have minor entrances through them.

The connecting work between the towers, the towers themselves, the pavilions at the corners of the building and similar places are to be brilliantly illuminated and made gay with banners and flags.

The modeled relief work of the building is of the choicest design. The general ornamentation of the structure is to be frescoes in an interesting mixture of reds, greens and yellows. The general color scheme follows that of the Machinery and Transportation and other groups of buildings of the exposition. The structure was designed by Green & Wicks, of Buffalo.



THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

The Value of Names.

Hicks—Wonder how Mortar is getting on nowadays?

Wicks—Getting along finely. It was only two years ago he started out as an apothecary. He is already a druggist, and if his luck holds out he will be a pharmacist before the end of another twelvemonth.

Hicks—But what difference will that make?

Wicks—A big difference. An apothecary oftentimes has to sell things at only 50 cents above cost, and a druggist never takes more than 100 per cent., but to a pharmacist there is no limit.—Boston Transcript.

Change of Affix.

"When you married you thought your husband a demigod?"

"Yes."

"And now?"

"Now he reminds me more of a demijohn."—N. Y. Press.

THE BOER WAR.

Pretoria Is Prepared to Resist a Siege for a Year.

Lord Roberts' Army Continues Its Progress Toward the Transvaal Capital—Parties of Boers Surrender and Their Fighting Forces Diminish in Number.

London, May 21.—Displayed in the most conspicuous style in the Daily Express is the dominant war news of this morning:

"We have the best reason for stating that in the last 24 hours a telegram has been received at the foreign office, addressed to the prime minister, from President Kruger, proposing terms of peace. The exact terms of the message cannot be stated; but we believe it is couched in an exceedingly humble strain."

The boisterous rejoicings over the news from Mafeking have become riots in parts of London, Aberdeen and Belfast and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In the Finchley district of London a mob stoned the railway station master's house and smashed the windows of a draper's shop, setting the building on fire also, although whether by accident or design it is not yet known.

The Daily Telegraph is advised that a plot has been discovered at Pretoria to depose President Kruger and to surrender the Transvaal during the present month.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Saturday, says: "On Thursday the entire Boer force around Mafeking, including the guns, was captured by the British."

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Mequatling's Nek, dated May 16, says: "Gen. Brabant is reported to have captured 1,500 Boers at Clocolan."

London, May 23.—The Transvaal government has informed the correspondents at Pretoria that it has not considered and does not intend to consider unconditional surrender, but will fight to a finish.

The foreign consuls have been informed that Johannesburg will be defended and the government announces that it will not hold itself responsible for injury to persons or property resulting from the defense measures.

Pretoria dispatches affirm that President Kruger, President Steyn and all the most prominent leaders of both republics, after a prolonged interchange of views, determined to continue the resistance, but that a minority of the leaders advocate surrender without terms.

Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal secretary of state, and her family, with the families of other officials, have gone to Lorenzo Marquez. Johannesburg and Pretoria are being cleared of non-combatants. The Boer chiefs, who now recognize that they will have to defend these cities, are preparing with the utmost haste. The Boer spirit has been rising from a low ebb and is now ready for a steadfast resistance.

The Boers are busy blasting for gun emplacements along the Rhonoster river. Gen. De Wet commands, as Gen. Botha is ill.

It is officially announced that Col. Bethune has reported that while marching in the direction of New Castle, Natal, on Monday, he was ambushed by a party of Boers and that very few of his force escaped. His casualties numbered 66 men.

London, May 24.—Lord Roberts is drawing near to the frontier of the Transvaal. His infantry are 33 miles north of Kroonstad, at the Rhenoster river. Some thousands of cavalry are already across the river.

The Boers are retiring toward the Vaal, with their heavy baggage. They are reported from Pretoria as already across that river. Twelve thousand men and 14 guns compose the retreating army. Trains continue to run from Veronniging, at the Vaal, to Pretoria.

Foreign engineers assert that Pretoria is able to stand a year's siege. According to advices from Lorenzo Marquez, the Pretoria fortifications are described as complete, but Johannesburg has not yet been placed entirely in a state of defense. The Transvaal government papers and the war chest have been removed to Lydenburg. Foreigners continue to leave the republic.

The Boer forces dwindle. Some correspondents assert that probably only about 24,000 of the hardiest fighters yet remain, although there are detached parties in various parts of the Transvaal.

One of the curious pieces of gossip sent from Lorenzo Marquez is that several women tried to kill President Kruger, who was rescued by his bodyguard. He rarely leaves the presidency now, but works incessantly, holding councils at daybreak and during the night. It was announced at Pretoria Sunday that the government purposed removing the British prisoners from Pretoria.

Mafeking dispatches continue to pour into London, relating the events immediately preceding the relief and the entry of the troops. The correspondents agree that the Canadian artillery did splendid work.

Kimberley, May 24.—About 800 Boers have surrendered at Vryburg, north of Kimberley, and a little more than half way between that place and Mafeking.

Woman Shoots Two Men.

Memphis, Tenn., May 21.—Three men—Edward Whittington, Dennis Brogan and Thomas Coleman—said to be coal miners from West Virginia, entered the lunch house of T. F. McKenna yesterday and became involved in a quarrel with the porter. McKenna and his wife interfered and Mrs. McKenna was badly beaten with a club by Whittington. She ran behind a counter and, procuring a revolver, shot Whittington, killing him. Brogan then advanced menacingly toward her and received a bullet in the face which will prove fatal

A BIG RAILROAD DEAL

New York Central and Pennsylvania Magnates Acquire Control of the Lehigh Valley System.

Philadelphia, May 23.—The Evening Telegraph publishes the following: "Announcement is made that the Pennsylvania railroad has secured practical control of the Lehigh Valley railroad by the purchase of 65,600 shares of stock, through outside parties, in the same manner that the controlling interest was obtained in the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western. The figure given on the stock purchase price is $32.50 a share. It was stated the first week in April that the New York Central and the Pennsylvania were partners in an important railroad transfer movement, and that the division of the hard and soft coal territory in this state and West Virginia was the object in point.

"To secure the Lehigh Valley has been the aim of the New York Central and Pennsylvania and it is acknowledged that the Pennsylvania has obtained practical control through the agents of W. K. Vanderbilt and J. Pierpont Morgan.

"The New York Central is said to be the real power back of the movement, as under the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania the Pennsylvania road cannot absorb a competing or parallel road."

CHEAP LABOR.

A New York Contractor Says He Can Secure 100,000 Men at $1.25 a Day.

New York, May 25.—Concerning the report that the laborers engaged on the subway at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Broadway had struck because they had expected $2 a day and were receiving only $1.50, J. F. McCabe, of the firm which has the contract for that section of the work, said yesterday:

"I want to say with emphasis that $1.50 a day is all that our laborers will get. At that price I can put 100,000 men at work in a month. The Italian labor agencies have offered us more men than we shall need at $1.25 a day. Our contract requires that men shall be employed at the prevailing rate of wages, and, in order to be on the safe side, we prefer to interpret that as meaning $1.50 a day. I'd like to say, though, that so far as we can find out, the prevailing rate is $1.25. All the sewer contractors who are working near our excavation are paying that amount. We expect no difficulty on account of strikes. I can get at short notice all the men I want for $1.50 a day."

Russian Aggressions Continue.

Victoria, B. C., May 25.—The Northern Pacific liner Glenoble has reached here, having defeated the Victoria, of the same line, in a race across the Pacific. She brings news that Russia is continuing her aggressions in Korea and reports published in Hong Kong state that during the maneuvers a Russian warship fired a shot at a Japanese ship. A serious rebellion has broken out in Korea, for which Russian agents are held responsible. It is believed in the Orient that Russia will offer troops to repel the rebels and, once getting a foothold in the country, will remain there. Announcement is made that Russia and Korea have entered into a secret treaty.

An Anti-Imperialist Meeting.

New York, May 25.—A mass meeting to advocate an "American policy in the Philippines" was held last night in Cooper Union. Ernest H. Crosby presided. The speakers were George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Carl Schurz, and Patrick O'Farrell, of Washington. Mr. Crosby said in opening the meeting: "In Cuba one of our citizens from Indiana is accused of taking all the postal funds he could lay his hands on. Better the island be robbed by Spain than by an American and a friend of Senator Beveridge. Were Washington alive to-day he would find himself more at home in the camp of Aguinaldo than in the camp of Otis."

A Big Mining Enterprise.

London, May 25.—Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit and Julius Wernher, with other South African mining millionaires, are about to develop a gigantic mining enterprise in German West Africa. The Daily Express, which make the announcement, asserts that gold, silver, copper and lead have been found in abundance within 400 miles of Walfisch bay. One hundred thousand pounds will be spent in prospecting and then, if the results warrant the outlay, £2,000,000 will be expended in constructing a railway.

Anti-Trust Bills to be Rushed.

Washington, May 25.—After conferring with Speaker Henderson and the members of the committee on rules, Chairman Ray, of the house judiciary committee, has introduced a rule for the early consideration for the two anti-trust measures. The rule makes the anti-trust constitutional amendment a special order as soon as the rule is adopted, with a final vote on June 1. The anti-trust bill is to follow immediately with a final vote on June 2.

To Prepare for War with Japan.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—A plan for the defense of Manchuria has been drawn up. Six fortified posts will be erected. For the purpose of strategical study Gen. Sacharoff, chief of the Russian general staff, will start for Manchuria at the end of the month, accompanied by eight Russian officers, to prepare for a possible conflict with Japan.

"Boxers" Become Bolder.

Shanghai, May 25.—The members of the Chinese secret society known as the "Boxers" are now openly drilling at Pekin and many high Manchus, including members of the imperial clan, are joining the movement, which is becoming so threatening that the diplomatic representatives are about to take action. De Cologan, the Spanish minister, has made a demand upon the Chinese foreign office couched in the strongest terms for the immediate suppression of the "Boxers," threatening that otherwise all the powers would land troops in China.

TWO BISHOPS ELECTED.

Methodist General Conference Elevates Drs. Moore and Hamilton to the Episcopacy—Book Concern Agents Elected.

Chicago, May 23.—Yesterday the Methodist general conference elected two bishops and also disposed of a question that for many years has been a source of dispute in conferences—the admission of women to the general conference. This was settled in favor of the women.

Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of the New England conference, general secretary of the Freedmen's and Southern Educational society, and Dr. David H. Moore, of Cincinnati, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, were elevated to the episcopacy on the seventeenth ballot, both receiving many more than the necessary two-thirds vote.

John William Hamilton was born in Lewis county, Virginia, March 3, 1845. He graduated from Mount Union college, O., in 1865, and from Boston university in 1875. During his career he has been financial agent of Mount Union college and pastor of churches at Newport, O., and at Malden, Mass. For 25 years he was a prominent preacher in and near Boston. In 1892 he was elected corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education society and has held that position ever since.

David H. Moore was born near Athens, O., September 4, 1838. He was appointed to the Bainbridge circuit as junior preacher in 1860, then being graduated from the Ohio university. In 1861 he was stationed at Marietta, O., but a year later entered the Union ranks as a private soldier. He was elected captain of Company A, Eighty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry. He was made prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but was exchanged and later assisted in forming the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio volunteers, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. At the conclusion of the war he returned to his ministerial duties.

Chicago, May 25.—Thursday was a day of elections, attended by extremely lively debates, in the Methodist general conference. Agents of the eastern and western book concerns were named, the election for the western concerns resulted in the retiring of Dr. Curtis, of Chicago, over whose management of the office considerable controversy has taken place. Samuel H. Pye and A. C. Jennings were the successful candidates for the Chicago and Cincinnati offices, and Homer Eaton and George P. Mains were re-elected to the New York office.

The conference abolished the office of secretary of Epworth League and refused to allow another secretary for the Sunday-school union. It reconsidered its action of a week ago in abolishing additional secretaries of the various church benevolences so far as the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education society was concerned. The debate resulting in this action was quite bitter at times, the race question being brought out prominently, and once in the discussion an angry delegate accused another of uttering a falsehood. The convention at times became involved in apparently nopeless parliamentary tangles and Presiding Bishop Ninde admonished the delegates not to turn the conference into a debating society.

AMERICANS BESIEGED.

Garrison at Donsol Is Surrounded by 1,000 Filipino Insurgents.

Manila, May 22.—Gen. James M. Bell, commanding the hemp provinces of southern Luzon, has issued an order to his officers not to attempt to organize the municipal governments as prescribed by Maj. Gen. Otis in his recent order, on account of the disturbed conditions. The Americans occupy a few coast towns, which the insurgents surround, constantly assailing the garrisons, which are too small to attempt operations in the surrounding country.

Maj. Wise, with two companies, is in Donsol, an important town of Sorsogon, surrounded by 1,000 insurgents. The Americans occupy trenches and are continually exchanging shots with the enemy. Several regiments are needed to control each southern province, but they can not be spared from their present stations. Another squadron of cavalry will be sent to Gen. Bell.

On the first trouble occurring with the Moros in the southern part of Mindanao at Cottobatto, Maj. Brett sent a detachment to preserve peace at a conference between two quarreling chiefs. During the conference the tribesmen began shooting. One of the bands fired upon the Americans from an old Spanish fort. The soldiers returned the fire, killing several of the natives, but they were unable to take the fort, although a gunboat shelled it. Maj. Brett is sending a larger body to punish the recalcitrants.

The first death of a white man from bubonic plague occurred here Monday. The victim was a government teamster. Seven natives have died since the outbreak of the plague at Quiapo market.

A Big Smoke.

Danville, Va., May 23.—Two of the largest tobacco warehouses in the country, two factories and a storage warehouse filled with bright leaf tobacco were destroyed by fire last night, together with 800,000 pounds of tobacco valued at about $115,000.

Shriners Capture the Capital.

Washington, May 23.—The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine had undisputed possession of Washington yesterday. President McKinley lent himself to the demonstration and reviewed the morning procession. Last night's parade was the grand martial feature of the stay of the Shriners in this city. The main line of march was along Pennsylvania avenue, which was brilliant with illuminations of burning fire. The Shriners appeared in full evening dress with their caps of red fez and marched to the music of numerous bands.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

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No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Auditor General,
EDMUND B. HARDENBERGH, of Wayne.
Congress-at-Large,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquahanna.
ROBERT H. FOERDERER, of Philadelphia.
Congress,
JOSEPH C. SIBLEY, of Venango.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

B. W. GREEN, Esq., Chairman.
A. C. BLUM, Esq., Secretary.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Our total foreign trade this fiscal year is likely to exceed two and a quarter billion dollars.

Kansas has experienced a few cyclones, but they were not all of sufficient severity to offset the prosperity now raging in the state.

Middle-of-the-road Populism possesses the courage of its convictions. But the other variety possesses the falcuty of political dickering.

Pettigrewism is the running mate of pessimism, and Tillmanism is hooked up with tiffishness. The face of Democratic leadership is constantly turned gloomward.

When Kansas City convention denounces trusts the Tammany delegation will ask for a special dispensation in favor of its ice combine.

Indications are that our total foreign trade for the fiscal year, ending June 30 next will be $300,000,000 larger than in the year ending June 30, 1899.

We have imported $70,000,000 worth more free goods this fiscal year, up to April 30, than in the corresponding ten months of the last fiscal year.

The Illinois Republicans have ruined a large batch of Democratic expectations by holding a harmonious convention and placing an excellent ticket in the field. The indications are that this is going to be a record breaking year for Democratic disappointment.

Birmingham is shipping three train loads of pig iron per day to New Orleans, where it is loaded on vessels for the foreign trade. This in a measure accounts for the expansion sentiment in Alabama. The only regret in this connection is found in the fact that the output of the Birmingham furnaces is carried abroad in foreign bottoms.

Republicans are willing that the United States Government should contribute to the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, so that the ships employed in doing our import and export carrying may be built by Americans in our home shipyards. Democrats on the other hand, favor the purchase of ships built abroad by aliens, chiefly the English.

An Epidemic of Whooping Cough.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—JOHN E. CLIFFORD, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by L. Taggart.

mar

POINTED COMMENT.

The policy of condensed Americanism is not making any perceptible gains.

‡ ‡

The wage-raising employers are also raising Cain with the Democratic platform-makers.

‡ ‡

The per capita circulation is now $26.58. This is another Democratic prediction destroyer.

‡ ‡

The Hon. Arthur Sewall is going abroad this year in preference to going on the Chicago platform again.

‡ ‡

In addition to its other troubles the Democratic party now has a severe case of bifurcated Populism on its hands.

‡ ‡

Abdul Hamid shows a disposition to join Aguinaldo in holding out in the hope of Democratic success in November.

‡ ‡

A Republican platform will fit any State in the Union. A Democratic platform would be embarrassing if it were to stray over a State line.

‡ ‡

During the ten months of the current fiscal year ending with April 30, our exports were $135,948,857 greater in value than in the corresponding months a year ago.

‡ ‡

The scarcity of issues for Democratic campaigning is shown in the eagerness of the leaders of that party to lug in the South African war and other foreign questions.

‡ ‡

The Republican party has always depended upon commercial tranquility and prosperity for its success. Democratic hope is founded upon strikes and business depression.

‡ ‡

In April we exported $13,485,765 more than we imported, and we exported $30,130,000 more of American products and manufactures than in April, 1899. Expansion still continues.

‡ ‡

The Virginia Democrats didn't do a particularly bright thing when they hissed Admiral Dewey. The Democratic party is not so heavily stocked with heroes that it can afford to hiss them.

‡ ‡

The Kentucky Democrats are clamoring for the election of United States Senators by the direct votes of the people. At the same time they are committed to the policy of electing governors by the skullduggery of partisan legislatures.

‡ ‡

Secretary Hay quickly made it clear to the Boer envoys that the Administration could not do more than it already has done to bring about peace in South Africa. The United States Government acted promptly when an opportunity offered, through the appeal made to the representatives of the various nations at Pretoria, and was the only nation which did act. As its offer of mediation was then courteously declined by England no further opportunity is now afforded.

‡ ‡

Democrats who are so eager to show their hostility to Great Britian by trying to involve the United States in a war with that country on account of the Boers in South Africa, are at the same time doing their utmost to secure the passage of an act of Congress that would permit British-built ships to be registered as American. Democratic preaching is different from Democratic practice.

‡ ‡

While interested in watching the contest between the two German steamship lines as to which shall build the biggest and the fastest steamship for their trade with the United States, the American people should not forget that they are paying the bills. If we did our duty to our country we would be building those ships in the United States, and manning them with our own citizens, as the shipping bill, still unacted upon in Congress, provides.

‡ ‡

Protection has built up the great land industries of the United States until they are able to make the country unprecedentedly prosperous. Free trade upon the sea has so decimated our shipping during the same time, that we have but one-third as much tonage under our flag to-day as we had forty years ago, although our commerce is four times as great now as it was then. The shipping bill, now pending in Congress, would, if adopted, change all this.

‡ ‡

At last the truth is out. A private letter from Porto Rico says that everybody there is pleased with the new tariff except one man. That man is the British consul at San Juan, Mr. Finley, who had bought up all the sugar and tobacco in sight, anticipating its free entrance into the United States. No wonder the Democrats in Congress were so anxious for a free trade with Porto Rico! They were up to their old tricks of trying to fling the benefits of the American market into the laps of the British, just as they did by the Wilson bill.

Subscribe for the PRESS.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Continued from 1st page.

way we must not forget has added its contingent to the list of heroes who have died in the nation's battles—has marked the beginning of a new era in our internal history; for it has demonstrated the unfeigned loyalty of the South to country's flag. Its people have not, indeed, as a matter of sentiment, repudiated the cause for which they fought in the Civil War. It would be asking too much of human nature to expect that. But all the more we must admire and commend the strong, manly, good sense which leads them to regard their cause, however just from their point of view, as irrevocably lost and buried, and to turn their faces resolutely to the present and future, accepting cheerfully their destiny as citizens of the great republic. They have given ample proof that they have accepted the nation's flag as their own, and that Southern swords will leap as quickly from their scabbards, as will the swords of the North, when that glorious flag is assailed. It is therefore in no sectional spirit that we glorify the cause for which you fought, and for which so many of your comrades laid down their lives.

Much less do we glorify that cause in any spirit of political partisanship. No political party has a monopoly of virtue and patriotism. The cause for which you fought was not the cause of a party; it was the cause of the nation. No political party is divine; but the nation, we hold, is divine. And the noble man and great statesman who stood at the head of the government during that fearful crisis, whose spirit inspired and dominated, whose wisdom guided, whose strength upheld, the nation—his name is the heritage, not of a party alone, but much more of the nation.

With this much of explanation we need not make any apology for calling attention to something of the higher meaning of the victory which you helped to win, in the most momentous strife of the century.

In most of the war songs which had their birth during the period of the Civil War, the dominant note is the note of freedom. In "Marching Through Georgia," in "Rally Round the Flag," and in the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," it is the note of freedom that gives these songs their life and power of inspiration. "As Christ died to make men holy, let us die to make them free." And yet, the war, as fought by the North, was not ostensibly or primarily a war for liberty. Rather it was the South that was professedly fighting for liberty. The Southerners asserted their independence of the Federal Government and Constitution, and they fought to establish it. They thought that their cause was the same sacred cause for which the fathers of the Revolution had contended in 1776. Our sympathies naturally go out to a people numerically weak and of limited resources, who make a heroic struggle for independence in the face of overwhelming odds. That is one reason why public sentiment in England was to a great extent on the side of the South during the Civil War. Why should the liberty-loving people of the North have resisted the demands of the South? And how came it that the people of the North, in compelling the South to return into the Union, should have been inspired with the feeling and conviction, that instead of destroying freedom, they were actually fighting to maintain and spread the cause of freedom? How could those whom the South denounced as tyrants and oppressors, make use of the name of Freedom as their rallying battle cry?

From the point of view of our traditional love of independence and liberty there was much to be said on the side of the seceding states. They could point to the undoubted fact that the Union of 1787 was formed through the free and unforced consent of the states which entered the union. When the Union was first established, it was generally understood as being of the nature of a confederation or partnership. None of the thirteen states were forced into it; none entered it until they were quite ready to do so. This partnership, said the South, was for the mutual benefit of the parties contracting it, and if ever the time should come when any of the parties to the compact should become dissatisfied with the arrangement, they had a perfect and sovereign right to withdraw from it. It is doubtful if any person in 1787 would have called such a statement into question. Had any of the states chosen to remain outside the Constitution, there would have been no attempt on the part of the other states to compel them to enter the Union; or had any of the states attempted to withdraw from the Union during the first few years after the adoption of the Constitution, it is more than probable that no forcible opposition would have been made to the attempt. The whole tendency of the eighteenth century was to emphasize the liberty and independence of men, rather than the right of governments to coerce men against their wills. The war for independence was a war to throw off a tyrannous yoke, and there was not behind that war any conscious purpose to establish a new yoke in the sense of a federal government which should be compulsory upon all. The prevailing political theory of that time was Rousseau's theory of the social contract, the theory that men in an ideal state of nature are not subject to government at all; that each man by nature is absolutely free and independent; but inasmuch as men cannot live together in society without a collision of their rights and interests, it becomes necessary, or highly convenient, for them to surrender a part of their rights, for the sake of getting along smoothly together; and so laws and governments come into existence, which are thus the result of men getting together and agreeing to live under a more or less widely extended private agreement of their own making. This theory taught that a government is only a partnership arrangement, and that those living under it can abolish it at any time, and all go back to a primitive state of nature, whatever such a procedure might mean. To a thorough-going advocate of this theory there could be no such thing as loyalty to a nation in the truest sense of the word. Loyalty with him would be nothing more than keeping faith with a contract or promise. If he saw fit, he could at any time give notice that he would terminate his connection with the partnership. Rousseau's theory was everywhere in the air in the last half of the eighteenth century. Franklin, who spent much time in France, must have been influenced by it; and Thomas Jefferson was an avowed advocate of it. The result of the Union under the Constitution was generally understood at the time to be a confederation rather than a nation. The peculiar name, or rather designation, of our country—the United States—seems to show this. When in the preamble to the Constitution it is stated that the Constitution is ordained and established by the people of the United States, it was generally understood then as meaning, not the people of the nation as a whole, but the people of the separate states. There was thus from the time of the adoption of the Constitution an apparent presumption in favor of the doctrine of state sovereignty, since the states were the units which voluntarily entered the Union and ratified the Constitution. And the right to secede was a corollary of the doctrine of state sovereignty. If the Constitution did not become binding upon a state until it had of its own unforced choice ratified and accepted it; surely, had not that same state a right at any time to give notice of a dissolution of the compact? This was the legal theory upon which the secession movement of 1860-1 was based. It was a most plausible theory; it appealed strongly to the human love of liberty and independence; and when the issue first arose, the friends of the Union were at a hard loss to answer the arguments of the champions of secession and states' rights.

But time, and the spirit of progress, and a higher constitution, a constitution not made with hands, were all against the theory of the South. "The very stars in their courses fought against Sisera." If human society were but an artificial structure, if institutions of law and government rest upon no other foundation than the arbitrary will of men, if the states of the Union were only so many lifeless sticks held together in a bundle by an external band; then, indeed, there would have been no ground upon which to resist the claims of secession. But the Union, whatever may have been the thought of those immediately concerned in the adoption of the Constitution, was not an artificial structure; it was a living organism. It was not a house built with hands, the stones and timbers of which were put in place by human hands, and which human hands could therefore take apart at any time; it was a living temple, the result of living growth, and not of artificial construction. Just as the rite of marriage is not the artificial creation of a relationship, but is the solemnization of a union already made by the divine laws of nature; so the adoption of the Constitution was not the artificial creation of a union between the states, but was simply the formal consumation of a union already existing in the nature of things. The Constitution was no more the effective bond between the states than is the splint the effective bond which holds a grafted branch to the tree, or than is the surgeon's thread the effective bond which heals a gaping wound. Had the states been mere dead sticks, held together by an external band, the removal of this band could at any time let the sticks fall apart; but the Union was of such a nature that the members of it could no more fall apart thus than could the living branches of a tree fall away when the splints which once held the grafts in place are removed. To break up the Union it would be necessary, not merely to undo what man once had done, but to undo also what the forces of living growth had done; in other words, what God had done. Although the marriage relationship is one into which men and women may enter voluntarily and unforced, yet it is a relationship which God Himself, and not man, has made, and from which men and women may not voluntarily depart when fancy may seize them or convenience may dictate. What God hath joined together let no man put asunder. Equally sacred was the union of states, for it was the work of God; those who sought to sever its bonds were seeking to put asunder what God had joined together. Just as the marriage relationship becomes in time the foundation and center of other relationships, relationships which imperatively demand the sacred permanence of the marriage bond, out of which they have grown; so out of the Union of 1787 there had grown a vast and complex set of institutions and relationships, new states, for instance, not adopted into the Union from without but born and brought up within the bonds of the Union, just as children are born and brought up within the family; a vast network of social and industrial relations, binding the people of the several states into one great commonwealth—all of which implied and demanded the sacred perpetuity of the Union, and the permanence of the nation as a nation. The fundamental error of secession lay in the failure to recognize that the Union does not belong to that lower class of compacts, like business partnerships, which may be terminated and dissolved at the convenience of one of the parties to it; but that it belongs to that higher class of compacts like the marriage bond, which man did not make and which he has no right to unmake.

Thus, the cause of the Union was the cause of a sacred and divine institution. It was the principle that this people is a nation; and that the Union has its root, not in the sufferance of the units which compose it, but in the laws of nature and of God; the principle that if we shall trace the nation to its roots we shall find that it is implanted in heaven. And so we may see a fitness in adapting to this principle the words of St. Paul in our text: "Our citizenship—our commonwealth—is in heaven."

The conception of the nation as a living organism which must be preserved inviolate from dismemberment, will solve for us the strange paradox of the North shouting the battle-cry of Freedom, as it went forth to reduce the South to subjection. In a living organism, the well-being of each part, as well as of the whole, demands the subordination of each member to its proper place in the whole. In the human body, for instance, the body is nothing without its members, and, on the other hand, the members are nothing if servered from the body. If the hand should preversely complain of its limitations, if it should complain that its freedom of action is restricted because it is attached to the body, and because it must move about with the body and minister to the body; and if it should thereupon seek to sever its connection with the body; would it really find freedom thereby? It would find that the freedom of separation and isolation is the freedom of death It would certainly bring death to itself, and its loss would horribly maim, if not kill, the body from which it had separated itself. The well-being, the life, the true freedom, of the body and all its members, are inseparably bound up together. If one of the members suffers, all the members, yes, and the body as a whole, suffer with it. The hand is freest and healthiest, when it is in most vital connection with the body, and most faithfully serves the body, and is in turn nourished and strengthened by the life currents which pulse through it from the body. Liberty and union are indeed one and inseparable. It was a true instinct, therefore, which led the North to think of the nation's cause as the cause of freedom. Perhaps this was owing somewhat to the fear of an invasion of the North by the Southern armies; it certainly was owing in no inconsiderable degree to the anti-slavery sentiment of the North; but back of all it was due to the instinctive conviction that the cause of the Union and the cause of freedom are at bottom the same. Freedom does not lie in the path of isolation, it does not lie in the path of separateness, it does not lie in the path of a blind and headstrong desire for independence. It lies in the path of organic union, and in the harmonious co-operation of every one of the parts with the whole organism. Every being is free, only so long as it continues in the place which God has marked out for it. A bird of the air is not free in the water; neither is a fish free in the air. A locomotive might complain because its movement is restricted to the rails on which it runs; but let it escape from the rails, and let it bump over ties and rocks, and it will quickly find that its new-found freedom is only freedom to wreck itself. It was the instinctive conviction that the destruction of the Union meant the destruction of liberty that caused the North to fight the nation's battles to the rallying-cry of freedom.

What higher type of loyalty and patriotism can exist than that inspired by a conviction of the divine origin and nature of the nation? This kind of loyalty is not called forth by a business partnership, however extensive. Monarchists, especially those who believe in the divine right of kings, claim a monopoly of the sentiment of true loyalty. A lady who was a monarchical enthusiast once said to me, "I could never in the world be an American; you are a people without a monarch; you have no one to whom to be loyal!" But the truth is that there is no people on the earth that knows a deeper, truer, or purer sense of loyalty than do Americans. The only true object of patriotic loyalty, whether in monarchy or republic, is the nation itself; and that sentiment is truly felt wherever it is recognized that the nation itself is a divine institution.

And if loyalty of a more concrete and personal kind be demanded, reverance and loyalty for a personality as the representative and embodiment of the nation's life; we are lacking neither in that. The regard of Americans for their chief magistrates is quite as profound and genuine, though not perhaps so marked in outward ways, as is the regard which monarchists feel towards their sovreigns. And in our roll of immortals there are names which we cherish as sacredly as do others cherish the memories of those kings called Great or Good. We shall make mention of but one such name—the name of Abraham Lincoln, since he was the President during the period of the Civil War, and since he was in a superlative degree the embodiment of those conceptions and sentiments which have made America great and noble He it was whose whole soul thrilled with a deep sense of the sacred nature and origin of the nation. His personality, great beyond the measure of common minds, the embodiment of clear-sighted vision of what the nation really is and is meant to be, the embodiment of the most profound reverence and loyalty for the nation, and of the most devoted consecration to the nation's service—his personality and life was the chief instrument chosen of God to bring the nation to a true and full consciousness of itself. A double crown of glory he wears, as the saviour and uplifter of his nation, and the emancipator of a subject race.

In saying all these things about the cause for which you fought, and about your leader in that struggle, I have had constantly in mind the conviction that these are practically the same principles which lie at the foundation of religion as well as of true patriotism. I have tried to point out that your course was the nation itself, which is a living organism, fashioned of God, and not of man; the living temple wherein dwelleth freedom; and the spirit of which was revealed to us and entered into us largely through the character and example of one great personality. There is a parallel between this and the Gospel of Christ, whose minister I am. That Gospel is the Gospel of a Heavenly Nation, which is called in the New Testament the Kingdom of God. St. Paul calls it a commonwealth in Heaven; Christian men have sometimes called it the republic of God. This Heavenly Nation has its earthly representative and embodiment in the Christian Church. This Heavenly Kingdom is a nation which infinitely transcends the highest glories of the greatest nations of the earth. It is no mere dream of fancy; it is no mere figure of speech. It is real; it is substantial; it is an organism which embraces the realm of spirit, and it is the sphere within which alone the divine spirit of man can find life. It is our home, it is the city where we belong; it is the organism from whence flow all the currents of spiritual life. Within that kingdom we have life; cut off from it our life must perish, and our strength decay. Freedom does not lie in isolated independence of that glorious kingdom; it is in vain we utter our puny declarations of independence, and say that our religion is our own exclusive individual business, and that we will be the head of our own little church. Isolation from the Kingdom of the Spirit means death and slavery; but surrender to God, perfect, wholehearted subordination to our true place in that kingdom of God, means freedom and life. The service of God is perfect freedom; but secessson from the Kingdom of Heaven, self-willed revolt against God, will land us in the weakness and slavery of death.

And it is through a personality that we realize this kingdom of Heaven, and enter into it. It is the Kingdom of God, but a God with a human heart, and with a human experience; and so that glorious kingdom is Christ's kingdom. What Lincoln was to us as the interpreter of the nation, and as our leader into the true life of the nation; that, in an infinitely higher degree, in an unspeakable higher degree, is Christ to us, as the interpreter and revealer of the Heavenly Kingdom and as our Leader into its life. He whose ascension from earth we at this season commemorate is the great Personality and Power which fills and dominates the unseen world, that realm of the eternal realities, that realm which is the seat and source of all life; out of which we have come, and back to which it is our destiny to return. It is impossible to separate between the Kingdom of Heaven, and Christ, who is the Life and Soul of that Kingdom. We cannot separate between loyalty to that Heavenly Nation, and loyalty to Him in whose character and life is realized the fulness of the life of that Kingdom.

And since there is such a striking parallel between the cause of the nation for which you fought, and the cause of Christ; is it not reasonable to infer that the same divine power has inspired both. And ought not every soldier of the nation to be also a faithful soldier of Christ, as loyal to the nation in Heaven as to the nation on earth?

And if we prize union in the earthly nation, should we not equally prize union in the Heavenly nation? Does not the same logic which points to the unity of the nation, point also to the unity of the Church? It would be strange indeed if the same patriots who fought so bravely that the nation might not be rent asunder, should view with complacency and approval the spectacle of a Christendom split into countless sects. But already the conviction has taken deep hold upon the hearts of Christian men of all denominations, that our unhappy divisions in the Church are a deplorable evil; and I have no doubt that the logic of our political history has had its marked influence in bringing us to see that Church secession is as deplorable an evil as is political secession. The day has not yet come when unity can be restored; but a long step in that direction has been taken, now that Christian men everewhere recognize the evils of division, and are praying that "as there is but one Body and one Spirit, and one hope of our calling, one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of us all; so we may be all of one heart and of one soul, united in one holy bond of truth and peace, of faith and charity, and may with one mind and one mouth glorify God."

Yesterday the graves of the patriotic dead were strewn with flowers—comrades and committees being appointed to visit all the cemeteries of the county. Thus closed another Memorial Day and a grateful Nation has again manifested its respect for the illustrious dead

The graves of nearly all in the silent city, aside from those of the departed soldiers, displayed tokens in profusion, from the hands of loving friends who wist not to forget their dead, and in consequence of this elaborate manifestation of keen memoriam the cemetery never before presented so beautiful an appearance. "Dead, but not forgotten."

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by L. Taggart.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

R. Seger & Co.,

THE PIONEER TAILORS.

Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

STYLISH CLOTHES

for the people,

GUARANTEED FITS.

We carry at all times, the largest line of imported and domestic goods to be found in this section of the state. Our prices are within the reach of all, while we aim to please our customers.

New SUMMER STYLES now here.

STYLISH BUSINESS AND DRESS. SUITS.

R. SEGER & CO.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., April 5, 1900.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 10
Graham, "	55
Rye, "	55
Buckwheat, "	75
Patent Meal, "	45
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 10
Chop Feed, "	1 10
White Middlings, "	1 10
Bran, "	1 10
Corn, per bushel,	60
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed,	At Market Prices.
Choice Timothy Seed,	
Choice Millet Seed,	
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

SEVERAL GOOD THINGS.

Among them, Dodson's Sarsaparilla, the finest thing in the world for impure blood and rheumatism.

Always on hand a complete assortment of fresh drugs.

Just received a new specialty for poultry. Indispensible to all poultry raisers.

Pharmacy, Cornor 4th and Chestnut Sts.

R. C. DODSON.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by post a card, or letter, personally.

Jos. Lechner took in the Niagara Falls excursion on Wednesday.

Mrs. Dr. Bardwell is again quite seriuusly ill, we regret to learn.

Frank Fox came up from Driftwood on Monday and transacted business.

Mrs. J. A. Fisher and son are visiting friends and relatives at Coudersport.

E. G. Coleman, of Climax Powder Co., visited his son in Olean over Sunday.

Geo. Wykoff is the happy father of a fine little daughter. Arrived Sunday.

Fred Zimmer drove down from Gardeau yesterday and transacted business.

Mrs. Harry Hemphill is transacting business and visiting relatives at Clearfield.

Jos. Housler, of Lock Haven, has been visiting his relatives in Emporium this week.

Fred Yentzer is having a serious time with a painful carbuncle on one of his hands.

Prof. H. F. Stauffer and wife and Mrs. G. M. Pott, visited Johnsonburg friends on Monday.

H. C. Olmsted and wife attended the funeral of Miss Andrews, at Coudersport, last Sunday.

Mrs. Fred Miller, of Port Allegany, is guest of her sister, Mrs. Gorden Baker, on Fifth street.

Chas. Barton, late conductor on E. & R. V. R. R., is now employed on W. N. Y. & P., on the Hill.

George Minard, of Goodyear, was a PRESS caller on Saturday and made the heart of the printer happy.

R. M. Overhiser has been accorded an increase of $2 per month by Uncle Sam —making $8.00 per month.

J. T. Healey, engineer at C. B. Howard & Company's mill, in this place was a PRESS visitor yesterday evening.

Mrs. John Weissman came over from Olean on Monday to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Bair, and friends.

Mrs. I.K. Hockley, of Emporium, Pa., is visiting at the residence of Mr. Webb. Walize, on Seventh street.—Renovo Record.

"Sully" Cavanaugh, of Johnsonburg, passed through this place on Wednesday en route to Coudersport to play a game of ball.

Misses Martha and Florence Andrews, of Coudersport, are guests of Arch. F. Andrews and wife on East Alleghany avenue.

Mrs. A. R. Herron, formerly a resident of Cameron, has purchased the Hotel Imperial at Galeton, paying $15,000 for the property.

A. E. Morgan left for Jamestown on Saturday, where he expects to "blow himself" this season. "Blinkey" is a fine baritone player.

Mrs. Ward Metzger, who is in Wills' Eye Hospital at Philadelphia, we are informed is improving and will return home within a few days.

E. I. Smith and family, who have been residents of Emporium for many years, left on Monday for Kushequa, where Mr. Smith has accepted a position with E. K. Kane. Their many friends here regret their departure.

Philip Knight, an industrious employee at McInnes' Steel Works, was a PRESS visitor last evening. Mr. K. will read his own PRESS for another year.

Addison Gross visited York State friends the first of this week. He missed half of his life by being absent Monday afternoon. Ask "Smike."

W. B. Bullock, who left Emporium, a number years ago, and located in Florida, has returned to his old love and will make this place his future home.

Chas. A. Bell, of Lebanon, came up on Tuesday to transact business with the furnace company. He reports his "new girl and wife doing nicely, thank you."

Mrs. Thos. Moore, of Sterling Run, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. E. C. Davey and wife, on Four Mile, returned to her home yesterday.

John T. Earl, of Philadelphia, was visiting friends in Emporium on Sunday. Mr. Earl is now employed by the Pennsylvania railroad company in Philadelphia.

J. H. Moorehouse and wife, accompanied by their two children, are visiting N. Seger and family for a few weeks. They greatly enjoy our pure mountain air and water.

Edward Doll of Sizerville, registered at the Hotel Connolly Monday evening.—— A. E. Bupp of Emporium had business in this city Tuesday.—Port Allegany Press.

Martin Bowen and Dr. D. D. Colcord, who were transacting business in Emporium yesterday, called to pay their respects to the PRESS. Both are stalwart Republicans.

The Democrat understands that Mrs. J. H. Sowers and granddaughter, Beulah Chambers, will again take up their residence in Smethport the latter part of next September.—Smethport Democrat.

Mr. John Weissman came over from Olean on Tuesday to spend the week with his wife, who is visiting her parents at this place. John's many Emporium friends were glad to meet him.

Mr. Jas. Murray, one of our most esteemed friends and for twenty-one years a subscriber to this journal, was a welcome caller on Tuesday. He has been employed for many years at the Emporium tannery.

F. P. Rentz, on Sunday, received a telegram apprising him of the sudden death of his brother-in-law, Mr. H. A. Hess, at Philadelphia. Deceased leaves a wife and three children. Mr. Rentz went to Montgomery Monday to attend the funeral from the residence of the deceased's mother.

W. S. Warner contemplates starting for Wisconsin within the next two weeks. ——Allen Baldwin, one of the successful lemlock jobbers of this section, was a caller at this office on Tuesday. His operations will be in Cowley Run this year, and he is about ready to begin.—Austin Autograph.

Joseph Farley had several ribs broken and was quite badly used up Saturday. His team became unmanageable and he stepped to their heads to hold them when they made a wild dash, overturning the wagon and running over him. Dr. V. K. Corbett was called and fixed him up and he is now improving as fast as could be expected.—Driftwood Gazette.

Leon Felt sustained quite a severe cut on two fingers of his left hand, one day last week, while assisting his mother in opening fruit cans.

Mrs. Geo. D. Kinkead, who came here to attend the funeral of her mother Mrs. Jas. R. Bucher, some weeks ago, returned to her home at Johnstown, last Saturday.

Our friend Stowe Barton, of the Independent, has treated his little palace residence to a coat of paint.

Sad Death.

Miss Ethel Andrews, the 15 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Andrews, died at Coudersport last Friday, of brain fever. The funeral took place last Sunday from M. E. Church, and was one of the largest ever known in Coudersport. The young lady was taken sick while attending church the previous Sunday. Arch. F. Andrews and wife, of this place, attended the funeral.

Service Accepted.

We acknowledge the service of a summons issued by J. B. Schriever, of Scranton, Pa., to be present at his photo-art exhibit to be held at Scranton, May 31st and June 1st and 2nd. Pressing business engagements compels us to waive appearance and give bail for appearance at next term. We would greatly enjoy a visit to Mr. Schriever's exhibition and hope ere the season closes to pay him a visit, as well as other valued Scranton acquaintances. Mr. Schriever's Cameron county patrons and friends are pleased to know that Lackawana county critics are favorably impressed with the work of the Gold Medal Artist. Pennsylvania has none better.

Lawn and Garden Prizes.

The following names have been received as contestants for the above prizes:

Weat Ward: Narby, Ritchie, Ludlum, Kaye, Metzger.

Middle Ward: White, Shnyder, Lind, Olson, Gaddis.

East Ward: Leutze, Hackett (R.), Hackett (T.), Lyons.

The prizes are six in number, two in each ward ($5 and $3), and will be awarded September 1st. The judges will take account of the premises during the season; and will award prizes, not for absolute excellence merely, but for most improvement. General appearance, as well as special features such as flowers, vines, vegetable gradens, etc., will be taken into account.

The judges are Messrs. George Metzger, Sr., John Day, Sr., and Josiah Howard.

Another Case of Rickets.

The political editor of the Independent, that saintly and immaculate apostle of purity, had a severe case of indigestion again, last week. He attended church and listened to, what everybody else except the editor considered sound, logical and convincing truths, an able sermon by Rev. Mr. Rossiter. The scribe evidently must have been sick when he heard the rottenness of Tammany, as well as all other wrong doers, handled without gloves. Had the Rev. gentleman, who knew of what he talked, only pounded the grand old party of Lincoln, progress and prosperity, his remarks would have been double leaded, with a display head-line. But, Oh! Lord, to abuse Boss Croker and Tammany was too much and straight way the dark lantern clan was called and a thorough search was made for Matt Quay, Joe Sibley and that petition that was to be circulated and catch (?) the Republicans. The search is still being made and the clan are looking for one of Joe Sibley's old letters, thereby hoping to revive their drooping enthusiasm. Rev. Rossiter still lives and the pulpit, the press and the progressive people of this country are in the band wagon of expansion, prosperity and sound money. The old broken down bone wagon, conveying Billy Bryan, the Independent scribe with their idols—free trade, free silver, etc., will never catch up. They are traveling with the dead issues of the dark past.

Fate to be Outwitted.

TRIUMPH OF WOMAN'S DETERMINATION AND INGENUITY.—OLD AGE TO BE HOODWINKED BY THE SPINSTERS IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, IN CLARKE OPERA HOUSE, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.—BE SURE TO ATTEND.

The Ladies of Emmanuel Church have tackled a Knotty Problem, but the spectators who will be so fortunate as to be present at the Spinsters' Convention on Tuesday evening, June 12th, will see these ladies win out handsomely in their startling project. What Hawthorne's somber fancy dreamed of will be realized in merry earnest before the eyes of a surprised and delighted audience. Dr. Heidegger's experiment will pale before the unparalleled achievements of Professor Pinkerson's Electric Remodelscope. The Doctor's Water of Youth possessed merely a virtue more transient than wine; but Professor Pinkerson's apparatus is warranted to transform the victims of age and wrinkles into maidens whose blooming youth and beauty will be proof against all ordinary tests of time.

Of course all this is a plan of campaign against the uncaptured hosts of single men. As wise campaigners, these designing spinsters have prepared complete and authoritative lists of all eligible single men, old and young. We understand that these lists will be submitted in Convention. There will be many other amusing features.

Tickets 25 and 35 cents. Proceeds for benefit of Emmanuel Church. The ladies have decreed that there shall be a new church.

Another Treat in Store.

The appreciation shown for the two splendid flower pictures given free to readers of the great Philadelphia Sunday Press this year has led the publishers to provide a third great picture which will be given free with every copy of next Sunday's Press (June 3). This picture, which is quite as attractive as the famous "Yard of Roses" and "Easter Lilies" pictures, is called "A Basket of Blossoms." It is by the famous Paul De Longpre, and is one of his best works. It is 20 by 28 inches in size and is also noteworthy as being the first example of a new method of color printing, which is quite as wonderful as the picture itself. The publishers guarantee that every picture will be perfect. There is certain to be great demand for next Sunday's Press, hence it will be well for all who want this picture to order their copy in advance.

To Abolish a Division.

Railroad men in this city are at present discussing a plan of the Northern Central officials to abolish one of the divisions of that road. The scheme has been under consideration for some time, but whether it will be successful is not known. The idea is to get rid of the division between this city and Sunbury.

At present there are three divisions on the road between Baltimore and Emporium. The first extends from Baltimore to this city, the second from this city to Sunbury, and the third from Sunbury to Emporium. If the new plan is successful, this point will cease to be a freight division terminus. The trains will be made up at Baltimore and hauled direct to Sunbury. At Sunbury a second crew will take charge and the train will be taken to Emporium without change of engines or men.

This would save the salaries of a number of officials and would result in a slight reduction in the amount of motive power, but would not affect the number of men employed. Needless to say, there is no desire on the part of the employes for the change.

It is not known whether this plan had anything to do with the running of the Rockville bridge straight across the river so as to give the Central trains an easy curve on both sides, but it is whispered that on account of increased traffic at that point, this was done. The scheme at present is in its infancy, and some of the men doubt very much if it will ever amount to anything.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Notes and News.

The Census Enumerators commence work to-morrow. Be ready for them.

Clarke & Hurteau have the contract to repaint and paper the court house and jail, and are at work on the job.

Dr. Reick expects to have the Clarke house, recently purchased of E. G. Coleman, in position on his Fifth street lot to-day.

Ross Overturf, our ball tosser, pitched a winning game for the St. Marys team against Ridgway, yesterday at St. Marys, the score being 26 to 2.

Elon Coy, the man who was hit on the head with a hoe and nearly killed is on the mend at the hospital and is now able to be out in a wheel chair.— Austin Republican.

All members of the Presbyterian Sunday School are requested to meet at the church this Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, to prepare for Childrens' Day exercises. Parents will please make note of this.

The Butler centennial celebration will be held at Butler on June 12, 13, 14, and the program committee has issued the schedule of events. The first day will be devoted to old settlers, old soldiers, societies and schools. The second day is industrial day and civic day, with an industrial parade, and the third day will be given up to the firemen and visiting fire companies.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the Dickinson College Law School Commencement, at Carlisle, Pa., June 5th, sent us by our young friend Edward Taylor Daugherty, who is a member of the class. Mr. Daugherty will close the year of 1900 with great honors, bearing the titles of Ph. B., A. M., and L. L. B. We congratulate our energetic young friend.

That able Democratic paper, the Philadelphia Record, truthfully says: "The good men and women who are making a crusade against the army canteen do not stop to consider who are their allies and who would be the beneficiaries of what they are trying to accomplish. These are unscrupulous people who kept shops for the sale of bad liquors within convenient reach of the army posts and garrisons, and who are awaiting the opportunity to assume their occupations. None know so well as the old soldiers the practical temperance reform that has been effected by the army canteen."

First Fork.

CORA G. wife of Geo. B. Goss died at her home last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Goss is survived by a husband and five small children, the youngest being but a few days old. The funeral services were held Monday afternoon, Rev. Mulliner officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Goss and Mrs. Andrew Moore, of Emporium, attended the funeral—Mrs. Goss and Mrs. Moore being sisters of the deceased.

While Mr. and Mrs. Mark Goss were driving over the mountain from Cameron to Bailey Run, a wild animal let out some unearthly yells, frightening the horse and occupants of the buggy very badly. The horse made race-track time for about a mile. From the description given of the noise the animal made, it was evidently a panther or a lynx. This happened about mid-night on Saturday.

We expect a mill and some dwelling houses to be built on Goss Bro's property, this fall, to saw out the timber on Mill run and to do custom sawing.

N. N. Metcalf and Hon. J. C. Johnson were here several days last week securing the right of way for the new railroad.

A gang of Italians moved into the Peters house on Sunday. They will work on the grade of the new railroad.

R. M. Williams celebrated his 65th birthday on Saturday, the 26th, planting corn.

A. E. Woodard and family, of Austin, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Williams.

If you want a Tenant.
If you want a Boarder,
If you want to Sell Anything,
If you want to Borrow money,

AFTER THE BATTLE

Some are found bleeding and sore, while others have a fit of the blues. Now if there should be any so unfortunate as to suffer from the effects of accidents, we have the Balm for their pains and aches, let it be either for man or beast.

Our liniment and powders for horses or cattle are always the best.

Our medicines are pure and always get there. The prices are right, too.

Our patent medicine department is supplied with all the standard remedies and we can supply your on short notice.

Our toilet and fancy goods department we keep up to the times.

Our Prescription department receives our closest attention and all calls answered day or night. Just touch the button. In fact we are here to do business and serve the public.

M. - A. - ROCKWELL,
THE PHARMACIST,

PRATT'S POULTRY FOOD AND ANIMAL REGULATOR.

DAY'S

NOBLE'S BEST PATENT FLOUR.

EMPORIUM'S
PURE FOOD STORE

It is just as essential that you have pure food for your stock, in order to have them do their best, as for yourself. Our aim is to furnish pure food, whether for man or beast. That Pratt's Food is profitable to feed to Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Cattle and Poultry, is a fact fairly demonstrated by the immense quantity used throughout the civilized world. It puts all animals in robust health, makes cows give richer milk, cures and prevents hog cholera, fattens hogs, sheep and cattle quicker than anything else known. Makes hens lay, cures chicken cholera, etc., etc.

"There are others," but none we believe so popular as as Pratt's, and consequently less valuable. That's why we handle it. Buy it at Day's and be assured of getting the genuine.

SPECIAL IN FLOUR, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

20 One eighth bbl. sacks, "NOBLE'S BEST" at 50c per sack. One sack only to a family at this price. Noble's Best is a special bread flour, made from Northern Minnesota Winter, and Michigan Spring Wheat, and we do not hesitate to place it in competition with any flour at any price, and guarantee it to please, or the flour is ours and your money cheerfully refunded.

Telephone 6, Fourth St. J. H. DAY.

WAR!

CUTTING AND SLASHING OF PRICES.

In order to make our June Sales come up to our May Sales, we have decided to cut prices on our entire stock in EVERY DEPARTMENT from 10 to 15 per cent.

You probably have been in looking over our stock of NEW GOODS, and have seen every article marked in plain figures. Come in now and see this GENERAL CUT. OLD and NEW prices in plain view.

Take advantage of this sale which is boni-fide. This is our way of doing business and you are the gainer. We start the ball rolling and now is your opportunity. Most positive proof—seeing is believing.

BABY CARRIAGES AND GO-CARTS.

We have just received another fine line of Go-Carts. They are beauties.

Every baby in this town should ride in a carriage, even if some have to walk a little later on in life. Our line of handsome buggies is most extensive, comprising all the newest and BEST shapes the market affords, with all the LATEST improvements for service and comfort.

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOW SCREENS.
HARDWOOD REFRIGERATORS FROM $7.00 UP.

Scientific Embalming! Funeral Directing!!

FINE BROADCLOTH CASKET, FUNERAL CAR AND SERVICES, $36.00.

Remember the place, next door to the

ODD FELLOWS BLOCK.

RESIDENCE UP STAIRS. OPEN ALL NIGHT.

THE EMPORIUM FURNITURE COMPANY,

BERNARD EGAN, Manager,

EMPORIUM. - - - PA.

The Tallest Mercantile Building in the World, Owned and Occupied Exclusively By Us.

Wholesale Prices to Users.

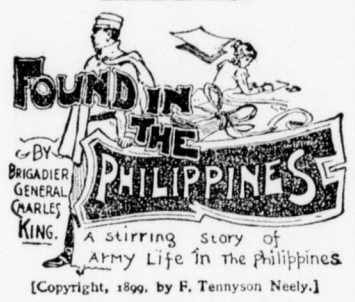
Our General Catalogue quotes them. Send 15c to partly pay postage or expressage and we'll send you one. It has 1100 pages, 17,000 illustrations and quotes prices on nearly 70,000 things that you eat and use and wear. We constantly carry in stock all articles quoted.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Michigan Av. & Madison St., Chicago.

AN ASTONISHMENT.

The-e's a mighty curious feller who is livin' out our way,
He never seems as anxious as the rest to have his say.
He listens to an argument as quiet as kin be
An' never makes an effort to break in an' referee.
An' once upon a time—us folks is talkin' 'bout it yet—
Was asked him his opinion so's to help decide a bet.
It was on a general topic that excited high and low.
This feller thought a minute. Then he said he didn't know.

We'd heard a lot o' people who had struggled to explain
Each query. It 'ud give you palpitation of the brain
To hear the way they figured. An' their words were of such length
That tryin' to remember them was jes' a waste of strength;
But the wisest of them never, with their great display of wit,
Within my recollection made the memorable hit
That he scored when, after thinkin' very carefully an' slow,
He faced the situation, an' confessed he didn't know.
—Washington Star.



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CHAPTER X.—CONTINUED.

Armstrong took the missive held out to him and slowly read it, the general studying his face the while. The letter bore no clew as to the whereabouts of the writer. It read:

"March 1, '98.

"It is six weeks since I repaid all your loving kindness, brought shame and sorrow to you and ruin to myself by deserting from West Point when my commission was but a few short months away. In an hour of intense misery, caused by a girl who had won my very soul, and whose words and letters made me believe she would become my wife the month of my graduation, and who, as I now believe, was then engaged to the man she married in January, I threw myself away. My one thought was to find her, and God knows what beyond.

"It can never be undone. My career is ended, and I can never look you in the face again. At first I thought I should show the letters, one by one, to the man she married, and ask him what he thought of his wife, but that is too low. I hold them because I have a mad longing to see her again and heap reproach upon her, but, if I fail and should I feel at any time that my end is near, I'm going to send them to you to read—to see how I was lured, and then, if you can, to pity and forgive.

"ROLLIN."

Armstrong's firm lips twitched under his mustache. The general, with moist eyes, had risen from his chair and mechanically held forth his hand. "Poor lad!" sighed Armstrong. "Of course—you know who the girl was?"

"Oh, of course," and Drayton shrugged his shoulders.

"Well, we'll have to go," and led on to the misty light without.

Over across the way were the headquarters tents of a big parade, hopefully awaiting orders for Manila. To their left, separated by a narrow space, so crowded were the camps, were the quarters of the officers of the —teenth infantry, and even through the veil of mist both soldiers could plainly see along the line. Coming toward the gate was Mr. Prime, escorted by the major. Just behind them followed Mildred and

The letter bore no clew to the whereabouts of the writer.

the attentive Schuyler. But where was Miss Lawrence? Armstrong had already seen. Lingering, she stood at Billy's tent front, her ear inclined to his protruding pate. He was saying something that took time, and she showed no inclination to hurry him. Miss Prime looked back, then she and Schuyler exchanged significant smiles and glances. There was rather a lingering handclasp before Amy started. Even then she looked back at the boy and smiled.

"H'm!" said the general, as he gazed, "that youngster wouldn't swap places with any subaltern in camp, even if he is under charges."

There was no answer from the strong soldier standing observant at his elbow. But when the chief would have moved Armstrong detained him. "One more question, general. In case you were away and wanted something you had left in this tent, you would send an aide—or orderly, or—would an order signed by one of your staff be sufficient?"

"H'm, well—yes, I suppose it would," said the general.

CHAPTER XII.

Opinion was divided at Camp Merritt as to whether Billy Gray should or should not stand trial. Confident as were his friends of his innocence of all complicity in Morton's escape, there remained the fact that he had telephoned for a carriage, that a carriage had come and that a carriage with four men, apparently soldiers, had driven rapidly townward along Point Lobos avenue. It was seen by half a dozen policemen as it shot under the electric light or gas lamp. Then there was the bundle inside his rolled overcoat that Gray had personally handed Morton when a prisoner. Everybody agreed he should have sent it by orderly—everybody, that is, except some scores of young soldiers in the ranks who could see no harm in it having been done that way, especially two "Delta Sigs" in the —teenth. Then there were the long conferences in the dark. What did they mean? All things considered, the older and wiser heads saw that, as the lieutenant could or would make no satisfactory explanation of these to his colonel, he should to a court—or take the consequences.

"You've made a mess of the thing and an ass of yourself, Billy," was Gordon's comprehensive if not consolatory summary of the matter, "and as Canker has been rapped for one thing or another by camp, division and brigade commanders, one after another, he feels that he's got to prove that he isn't the only fool in the business. You'd better employ good counsel and prepare for a fight."

"Can't afford it," said Billy, briefly, "and I'm blowed if I'll ask my dear old dad to come to the rescue. He's had to cough up (shame on your slang, Billy) far too much already. I tell you, Gordon, I'm so fixed that I can't explain these things unless I'm actually brought to trial. It's—it's—well, you have no secret societies at the Point as we do at college, so you can't fathom it. I'm no more afraid of standing trial than I am of Squeers—and be d——d to him!"

"Good Lawd, youngster—you, you aren't quite such an ass as to suppose a court is going to regard any schoolboy obligation as paramount to that which your oath of office demands. Look hyuh, Billy, your head's just addled! I can't work on you, but somebody must!"

And Gordon went away very low in his mind. He liked that boy. He loved a keen, alert, snappy soldier on drill, and Billy had no superior in the battalion when it came to handling squad or company. The adjutant plainly saw the peril of his position, and further consultation with his brother officers confirmed him in his fears. Schuyler, the brigade commissary, being much with the —teenth—messing with them, in fact, when he was not dancing attendance on Miss Prime—heard all this camp talk and told her. Thus it happened that the very next day when he drove with the cousins (Mr. Prime being the while in conference with the detectives still scouring the city for the young deserter, who the father now felt confident was his missing boy), Miss Lawrence looked the captain full in the face with her clear, searching eyes and plumped at him the point-blank question:

"Capt. Schuyler, do Mr. Gray's brother officers really consider him in danger of dismissal?"

"Miss Lawrence, I grieve to say that not one has any other opinion now."

There could be no doubt of it. Amy Lawrence turned very pale and her beautiful eyes filled.

"It is a shame!" she said, after a moment's struggle to conquer the trembling of her lips. "Has—is there no one—influential enough—or with brains enough (this with returning color) to take up his case and clear him?"

They were whirling through the beautiful drive of the Golden Gate park, passing company after company at drill. Even as Amy spoke Schuyler lifted his cap and Miss Prime bowed and smiled. A group of regimental officers, four in number, stood, apparently supervising the work, and as Miss Lawrence quickly turned to see who they might be, her eyes met those of Col. Armstrong. Five minutes later the carriage returning drew up, as though by some order from its occupants, at that very spot. Armstrong and his adjutant were still there and promptly joined them.

Long weeks afterward that morning lived in Stanley Armstrong's memory. It was one of those rare August days when the wind blew from the southeast, beat back the drenching Pacific fogs and let the warm sun pour upon the brilliant verdure of that wonderful park. Earth and air, distant sea and dazzling sky, all seemed glorifying their Creator. Bright-hued birds flashed through the foliage and thrilled the ear with their caroling. The plash of fountain fell softly on the breeze, mingled with the rustling of the luxuriant growth of leaf and flower close at hand. It was not chance that brought the stalwart soldier instantly to Amy's side. Her gaze was upon him before the carriage stopped, and irresistibly drew him. The man of mature years, the hero of sharp combats and stirring campaigns with a fierce and savage foe, the commander of hundreds of eager and gallant men, obeyed without thought of demur the unspoken summons of a girl yet in her teens. There was a new light in her clear and beautiful eyes, a flush upon her soft and rounded cheek, a little flutter, possibly, in her kind and loyal heart. Heaven knows his heart beat high with an emotion he could not subdue, though his bearing was grave and courteous as ever, but about that sweet and flushing face there shone the halo of a woman's brave determination, and no sooner had he reached the carriage side than, bending toward him, she spoke. Mildred Prime could not repress a little gasp of amaze.

"Col. Armstrong, will you kindly open the carriage door? I want to talk with you a moment."

Without a word he wrenched the handle and threw wide the door. Light as a bird she sprang to the ground, her fingers just touching the extended hand. Side by side they strolled away across the sunlit lawn, he so strong, virile, erect, she so lissome and graceful. Full of her purpose, yet fearful that with delay might come timidity, she looked up in his face:

"Col Armstrong, I have heard only to-day that Mr. Gray is in really serious danger. Will you tell me—the truth?"

Just what Armstrong expected it might be hard to say. The light that had leaped to his eyes faded slowly and his face lost something of the flush of robust health. There was a brief pause before he spoke as though he wished time to weigh his words.

"I fear it is true," he gravely said. Then in a moment: "Miss Lawrence, will you not take my arm?" And he felt her hand tremble as she placed it there. It was a moment before she began again.

"They tell me he should have counsel, but will not heed. I have not seen him to-day. There is no one in his battalion, it seems, whom he really looks up to. He is headstrong and self-confident. Do you think he should—that he needs one?" And anxiously the brave eyes sought the strong, soldierly face.

"It would seem so, Miss Lawrence."

She drew a long breath. She seemed to cling a little closer to his arm. Then —straight came the next question:

"Col. Armstrong, will you do me a great favor? Will you be his counsel?"

He was looking directly to the front as she spoke. Something told him what was coming, yet he could not answer all at once. What did it mean, after all, but just what he had been thinking for a week, that the girl's fresh young heart had gone out to this merry, handsome, soldierly lad, whom he, too, had often marked with keen appreciation when in command of his big company at drill. What possible thought of hers could he, "more than twice her years," have ever hoped to win? She had come to him in her sore trouble—and her lover's—as she would have gone to her father had he been a soldier schooled in such affairs. Armstrong pulled himself together with quick, stern self-command.

Looking down, he saw that her eyes were filling, her lips paling, and a rush of tenderness overcame him as he simply and gently answered:

"Yes, and there is no time to be lost."

All these last days, it will be remembered, Mrs. Frank Garrison with pretty "Cherry Ripe" had found shelter at the Presidio. The palace was no place for a poor soldier's wife, and there was no longer a grateful nabob as a possible source of income. It is doubtful indeed whether that mine could be further tapped, for the effusive brother-in-law of the winter gone by had found disillusion in more ways than one. Garrison, busy day and night with his staff duties, had plainly to tell his capricious wife that she had come without his knowledge or consent, and that he could not think of meeting the expense of even a two weeks' stay in town. He could not account for her coming at all. He had left her with his own people where at least she would be in comfort while he took the field. He desired that she should return thither at once. She determined to remain and gayly tapped his cheek and bade him have no concern. She could readily find quarters, and so she did. The regular garrison of the Presidio was long since afield, but the families of most of its officers still remained there, while the houses of two or three, completely furnished so far as army furnishings go, were there in charge of the post quartermaster. From being the temporary guests of some old friends, Mrs. Frank and her pretty companion suddenly opened housekeeping in one of these vacated homes, and all her witchery was called into play to make it the most popular resort of the younger element at the post. Money she might lack, but no woman could eclipse her in the dazzle of her dainty toilets. The Presidio was practically at her feet before she had been established 48 hours. Other peoples' vehicles trundled her over to camp whenever she would drive. Other peoples' horses stood saddled at her door when she would ride. Other peoples' servants flew to do her bidding. Women might whisper and frown, but for the present, at least, she had the men at her beck and call. Morn, noon and night she was on the go, the mornings being given over, as a rule, to a gallop over the breezy heights where the brigade or regimental drills were going on, the afternoons to calls, wherein it is ever more blessed to give than to receive—and the evenings to hops at the assembly room, or to entertaining—charmingly entertaining the little swarm of officers with occasional angels of her own sex, sure to drop in and spend an hour. "Cherry" played and sang and "made eyes" at the boys. Mrs. Frank was winsome and genial and joyous to everybody, and when Garrison himself arrived from camp, generally late in the evening, looking worn and jaded from long hours at the desk, she had ever a comforting supper and smiling, playful welcome for her lord, making much of him before the assembled company, to the end that more than one callow sub was heard to say that there would be some sense in marrying, by George, if a fellow could pick up a wife like Mrs. Frank. All the same the post soon learned that the supposedly blest aide-de-camp breakfasted solus on what he could forage for himself before he mounted and rode over to his long day's labor at Camp Merritt. Another thing was speedily apparent, the entente cordiale between her raidiant self and the Primes was at an end, if indeed it ever existed. She, to be sure, was sunshine itself when they chanced to meet at camp. The clouds were on the faces of the father and daughter, while Miss Lawrence maintained a serene neutrality.

They were lingering in 'Frisco, still hopefully, were the Primes. The detectives on duty at the landing stage the evening Stewart's regiment embarked, swore that no one answering the description of either of the two young men had slipped aboard. Those in the employ of the sad old man were persistent in the statement that they had clews—were on the scent, etc. He was a sheep worth the shearing, and so, while Mr. Prime spent many hours in consultation with certain of these so-called sleuth-hounds, the young ladies took their daily drive through the park, generally picking up the smiling Schuyler somewhere along the way, and rarely omitting a call, with creature comforts in the way of baskets of fruit, upon the happy Billy, whose limits were no longer restricted to his tent, as during the first week of his arrest, but whose court was ordered to sit in judgment on him the first of the coming week. Already it began to be whispered that Armstrong had a mine to spring in behalf of the defense, but he was so reserved that no one, even Gordon, sought to question.

"Armstrong is a trump!" said Billy to Miss Lawrence, one fair morning. "He'll knock those charges silly—though I dare say I could have wormed through all right; only, you see, I couldn't get out to find people to give evidence for me."

"Do you—see him often?" she asked, somewhat vaguely.

"Armstrong!" exclaimed Billy, in open-eyed amaze. "Why, he's here with me every day."

"But never," thought Miss Lawrence, "in the morning—when we are."

The eventful Monday was duly ushered in, but not the court. That case

"Armstrong will knock these charges silly,' said Billy.

never came to trial. Like the crack of a whip an order snapped in by wire on the Thursday previous—three regiments, the —teenth regulars and the "Primeval Dudes," Armstrong's splendid regiment among them—to prepare for sea voyage forthwith. More than that, Gen. Drayton and staff were directed to proceed to Manila at once. Two-thirds of the members of the court were from these regiments. A new detail would be necessary. The general sent for Armstrong.

"Can't we try that case here and now?" he asked.

"Certainly," said Armstrong, "if you'll send for Canker that he may be satisfied."

[To Be Continued.]

Sage of Sawhaw Says.

A man can fight at the drop of the hat, but you can't count on his paying for his wife's in any such spontaneous fashion.

The only way to find out what you really amount to is to get the opinion of an intelligent and honest antagonist.

A fool's mouth is always open for engagements.

People who arrive at the top of Fame's tower in an elevator soon become dizzy and tumble off.

Don't flatter yourself to save others the trouble. They won't appreciate it.

Some men are only prevented from grumbling all the time by the necessity of sleep.

A boy's greatest hero is the man who tells him the biggest lies.

The man who laughs at his own jokes should wear a placard citing his excuse for living.—Chicago Democrat.

Saved His Pet's Life.

Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, when he was gig's midshipman in the Tweed at Rio, got hold of a small monkey, which he smuggled aboard in the captain's cloak bag, and then stowed in the scuttle of the mid's berth, as pets of that nature were not allowed. When under sail Keppel was invited to dine with the captain, and unluckily the monkey, who had been let for a run by a messmate, found its way to the cabin. The captain called the sentry and ordered him to throw the poor little beast overboard, but the marine's first movement frightened the monkey and sent it flying onto Keppel's shoulders, clutching him round the forehead with its paws. Of course this at once proved who was the culprit, but the captain relented and the monkey was saved.—Chicago Times-Herald.

High Lights.

Follow the straight line in morals and the curved line in manners.

If gratitude is allowed to cool it will be found only half as troublesome.

Anything worth doing at all is worth doing before you get out of the notion.

If a man gives a girl his picture in a frame, she thinks it is as good as a proposal.

When one small boy halloos any other boy answers him, no matter whether he knows him or not.

Man is the architect of his own fortune, but he couldn't put the preliminary contract in writing.

People who can enjoy only the best of everything acquire a self-satisfied air, but they miss lots of fun.—Chicago Record.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

A small boy, on hearing some people say that they should not consider themselves properly married if they were not married in church, said: "I should consider myself properly married if I got a good wife."—Sidney Town and Country Journal.

Sometimes a Drawback.

Many a man's ability to get credit has prevented him from acquiring wealth.—Chicago Daily News.

A GREAT FAILURE.

A New York Firm Makes an Assignment.

Price, McCormick & Co., Cotton and Stock Brokers, Suspend Payment —Liabilities are Said to Aggregate Nearly $13,000,000.

New York, May 25.—Price, McCormick & Co., one of the largest brokerage houses in the city, failed Thursday with liabilities estimated at $13,000,000. The firm is a member of the stock, cotton and produce exchanges and of the Chicago stock exchange, and has branch offices in about 30 cities throughout the United States. The failure is ascribed to the fact that the firm was long of cotton in the face of a fast falling market. A notice on the doors of the offices of the company referred all inquiries to William J. Curtis and William N. Cromwell, assignees. Mr. Cromwell said the total liabilities are about $13,000,000, nearly all of which is secured.

The firm is composed of Theodore H. Price, William G. McCormick, R. G. M. Stewart-Wortley and Walter W. Price, with George Crocker, of San Francisco, a special partner, on an investment of $500,000. Mr. McCormick is of the well-known Chicago family of agricultural implement fame, and Stewart-Wortley is a son-in-law of Rear Admiral Schley. The firm was organized January 2, 1897. Of the partners Mr. Crocker is now in Europe and Mr. Stewart-Wortley is on his way back from Europe.

Early in the day rumors were current that a prominent firm was in trouble and shortly before the official announcement of the suspension was made, it was generally understood that Price, McCormick & Co. was the house referred to. Prior to the formal announcement the cotton market had broken over 20 points under terrific selling for both accounts from all directions. The firm has long been regarded as the leading supporter of the market, and at one time it was said they were going to put August cotton up to ten cents. The decline of the past month, however, was against them, and despite their efforts they could not hold the market up.

Following the announcement of the failure the cotton market became panic-stricken and broke 10 to 13 points. The extent of the decline from the highest price when the bull movement culminated has been 122 points. Later in the session the market became more quiet, but continued to show a weak undertone on the generally very favorable crop accounts.

Early in the day rumors were current on the stock exchange that there was some outside trouble, and by the time the failure was formally announced from the rostrum of the stock exchange the room and the street were prepared for the news.

Nevertheless, it had its effect. There was a rush to sell that carried prices down sharply. There was a decline of about 1 per cent. in the standard railway shares and from 2 to 2½ per cent. in the balance of the list.

While the firm was also a member of the produce exchange, the effect of the failure there was almost wholly sentimental.

Assignees Curtis and Cromwell make the following announcement regarding the failure:

"To the creditors of Price, McCormick & Co.: We ask and advise that creditors holding stocks, bonds and other collateral to loans, and already well margined, hold the loans until reasonable opoprtunity be afforded the assignees to deal with the same, that unnecessary loss may be avoided."

ALLEGED DYNAMITERS.

Trial of Men Accused of Trying to Destroy a Welland Canal Lock Begins.

Welland, Ont., May 25.—The trial of Dullman, Nolin and Walsh, charged with attempting to destroy Lock No. 24 of the Welland canal, was begun here Thursday.

Mr. Johnston, the crown prosecutor, in addressing the jury, said he proposed to show in the evidence that Walsh and Nolin committed the crime and to show the connection of Dullman with those two, the theory being that his was the master mind controlling the other two.

Several witnesses were heard, the evidence being with a view to identifying Walsh and Nolin as the men who took valises to the Welland canal on the night of the explosion. Miss Constable swore she had seen the two men go to the lock with their valises and leave hurriedly just before the explosion.

Anti-Saloon League's Convention.

Chicago, May 25.—The annual convention of the Anti-Saloon league began a four days' session here Thursday, 30 states being represented. At the close of the address of President Price, Rev. H. H. Adams, superintendent for Iowa, said: "What can you tell us, Mr. President, of the stand of President McKinley on the liquor question?" Objections were made to the timeliness of the query, but President Price overruled them and said: "I sat for years by the side of William McKinley in the house of representatives and know him for a very pure and clean man. My opinion is that he is a practical temperance man."

Wood Orders an Overhauling.

Havana, May 25.—Mr. Bristow, acting director general of posts, has abolished the solicitor's bureau, appointing in its place a law clerk, with one stenographer, and thus saving $2,700 annually. Many other reforms are promised. The inspectors are still busy over the postal accounts, and they say it will be a month before their report will be ready. Gen. Wood has ordered that every department of the island be thoroughly overhauled. The auditors are now dealing with the treasury and with the North American Trust Co.

Morning Tiredness

is a serious complaint. It's a warning that should be heeded. It is different from an honest tired feeling. It is a sure sign of poor blood. You can cure it by making your blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. That is what other people do—thousands of them. Take a few bottles of this medicine now and you will not only get rid of that weak, languid, exhausted feeling, but it will make you feel well all through the summer.

Tired Feeling—"I had that tired feeling and did not have life or ambition to accomplish my usual amount of household work. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief and also cured a scrofula tendency." Mrs. R. Merritt, Dowagiac, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

GRAIN-O
THE FOOD DRINK.

Coffee injures growing children, even when it is weakened. Grain-O gives them brighter eyes, firmer flesh, quicker intelligence and happier dispositions. They can drink all they want of Grain-O—the more the better—and it tastes like coffee.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

In the Lake Country

of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, there are hundreds of the most charming Summer Resorts awaiting the arrival of thousands of tourists from the South and East.

Among the list of near by places are Fox Lake, Delavan, Lauderdale, Waukesha, Oconomowoc, Palmyra, The Dells at Kilbourn, Elkhart and Madison, while a little further off are Minocqua, Star Lake, Frontenac, White Bear, Minnetonka and Marquette on Lake Superior.

For pamphlet of "Summer Homes for 1900," or for copy of our handsomely illustrated Summer book, entitled "In The Lake Country," apply to nearest ticket agent or address with four cents in postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Golden Rule in Texas.

When men learn to do unto others as they would have others do unto them, horse trading will have become one of the lost arts.—Galveston News.

The Pinkham Remedies

For disorders of the feminine organs have gained their great renown and enormous sale because of the permanent good they have done and are doing for the women of this country.

If all ailing or suffering women could be made to understand how absolutely true are the statements about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, their sufferings would end.

Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. The advice she gives is practical and honest. You can write freely to her; she is a woman.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

THE WHEEL IN SPRING.

What to Do with a Bicycle That Has Been Stored Away Through the Winter Months.

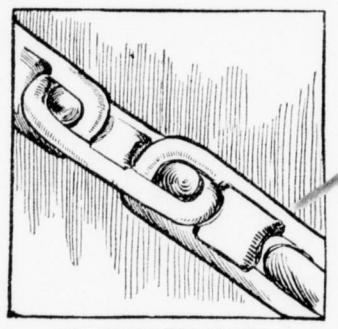
A machine that has been neglected all winter should be taken entirely apart, if the rider knows how to do it, and every part closely examined, especial attention being paid to the joints and points of bearing. Kerosene is a good thing for cleaning, as it cuts rust quickly, but great care must be taken not to let any of it get on either the enamel or the tires. In cleaning cups and bearings a great deal of care must be taken. When removing the bearings a cloth should be spread under the wheel so that these little steel balls do not become lost. It is advisable to keep the sets separate, even though may be of the same size. Bearings have a tendency after being in use awhile to wear off their own imperfections and adjust themselves to each other and the path they wear in the cups. Sometimes it makes quite a difference if one set is put in the place of another. Vaseline is used by many as a lubricant for bearings. In the case of tires the only thing to do is to inflate them fully. They may have become defective if they have been left deflated and standing on a floor. It is best to have an expert look after these. Dust may have clogged the plunger of the valve or the cement holding the valve in the valve-stem may have dried and broken. A defect of this kind may give the rider the impression that the tire has become porous. Any trouble with the valve can be easily detected by taking a small wine glass, filling it with water and holding it close to the rim so that the entire valve is submerged. If there is an escape of air it will be readily seen by small air bubbles in the water. The tire, in all cases where a wheel has been left standing all winter, should be removed and freshly cemented to the rim. The old cement cracks and will not hold. Unless attention is given to this the tire will "creep" the first time the machine is used and the valve-stem will be cut off.

The head or steering gear of the machine is another part that should be carefully examined. The head has a great deal to do with the easy running of a machine, so there must be a perfect adjustment. It is a part that is always moving in the act of balancing the wheel, and therefore has a great deal of wear. In addition to this there is an unequal strain. The bearing cups have to support nearly all the weight of the rider and all strains occasioned by the unevenness of the road. The bearings in the head do not have the full rotary movement as in other parts of the machine. There is only a backward and forward movement, often very slight, but enough to wear considerably. In the adjustment of the head care should be taken that it is neither too tight not too loose. Any looseness can be detected by taking hold of the handlebar and lifting it up and pressing it down alternately. If there is any looseness it must either proceed from the head or front wheel. A good plan after lubricating the bearings is to turn the front wheel around several times so that the bearings find their proper adjustment. Heads should work freely, but should always be rigid.—N. Y. Times.

FRICTIONLESS CHAIN.

Ball Bearing Put to a New and Seemingly Important Use by a Pittsburgh Inventor.

Ball bearings, which first became generally familiar through their use in bicycle bearings, have now become part of innumerable mechanical contrivances. Wherever it is desired to reduce friction to a minimum, or to obtain a particularly easily movable part a ball bearing is introduced, so that they are found in everything,



FRICTIONLESS CHAIN.

from a car axle to a chair castor. Inventors have racked their brains in an endeavor to find new adaptations of this principle, and one of the most recently evolved, a ball-bearing chain, designed by a Pittsburgh patentee, Robert A. Carter, is illustrated here. As shown, the links are provided at one end with a concave, or hollow, rounded seat, in which the steel ball is placed. The interlocking link engages with and bears upon this ball, this position being maintained by the shoulders or abutments, as indicated. By such means a particularly flexible chain is obtained, and one which can be used for a great variety of purposes, where it is desired to keep the chain in motion, and where the energy to do this is a factor to be considered.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Exit the Mine Mule.

Compressed air motors are supplanting mules in Michigan mines.

SAILS FOR BICYCLES.

An Attachment to the Rear Wheel to Reduce Hard Work and Increase Speed.

Sails to assist in the propulsion of bicycles have been suggested before, and usually the attempt has been made to place them on the front wheel, or front head, but in the arrangement here shown the sail is attached to the rear wheel in such a manner that its weight helps to balance and steady the wheel. The sail is mounted on a mast, with the usual boom, and its movement is controlled by means of the reel shown just back of the head, on the top brace. When the rider unwinds the sheet from the reel the sail is free to assume an inclined position relative to the vertical plane of the bicycle, and when the sheet is wound up on the reel the boom brings the sail into the plane

BICYCLE WITH SAIL ATTACHMENT.

of the bicycle in case it is traveling against the wind, as no use can be made of the sail at that time. According to the inventor, however, when the wind is blowing in the direction of the travel of the bicycle, or at one side thereof, then the operator unwinds the sheet so as to allow the sail to assume a normal position to cause the force of the wind to assist in the forward motion of the wheel. The inventor is Rudolph Sorensen, of Ord, Neb., who seems to think that this form of wheeling will prove a distinctive and attractive feature of pleasure riding.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TRUNK LINE SIDEPATH.

To Be Constructed Between New York and Chicago by the League of American Wheelmen.

The League of American Wheelmen divisions in charge of the construction of the "trunk line" side-path between New York and Chicago are working with all possible speed on the project. While the work of organizing the proper committees is under way, the division officers are rapidly preparing the plans. These have so far progressed that the probable route has almost been definitely decided upon.

As now outlined the path (starting from the New York end) will run through Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Batavia, Buffalo (N. Y.), Erie (Pa.), Ashtabula, Cleveland, Elyria, Toledo (O.), Butler, Goshen, Elkhart, South Bend (Ind.), to Chicago. This is practically the old transcontinental stage-coach mail route, and is the one generally followed by the Chicago-New York record-breakers.

The New York division is taking the lead in the undertaking, and expects to have practical results within a short time. Under the direction of Secretary-Treasurer Bull maps have been prepared showing the paths already constructed in New York state, and engineers are at work preparing plans for the intervening stretches of road. When these are completed the side-path commissioners in the counties interested will build the connecting paths until there will be a complete stretch of them from New York city to the western boundaries of the state. The New York division will have supervision of 530 miles of the path, or more than half, as the total length will be 968 miles.

The Ohio and Indiana sections will not proceed so rapidly, as they have not the advantage of paths already built, but so enthusiastically has the project been received in those states there is no doubt they will be close to New York in finishing their respective sections.

That all possible speed may be given the construction of the big path, the L. A. W. urges all wheelmen, particularly those on the route, to become members of it immediately, that there may be funds available for the preparatory work.

Cycling as an Occupation.

Cycling as a recreation is open to everyone, but cycling as an absorbing occupation is only fit for the early days of youth before the battle of life has begun. How can a busy doctor or lawyer find time to train or race? How could the head of a firm allow his business to go to ruin while he was scouring the country after records? How can the student lay the foundations of knowledge when he comes home every evening with his brain filled with records and distances, and perhaps the yells of a crowd that saw him finish first in a race, or of the many strange sights that flashed past him in a century round? With his mind in this confusion, he is certainly incapable of steady work.—Golden Days.

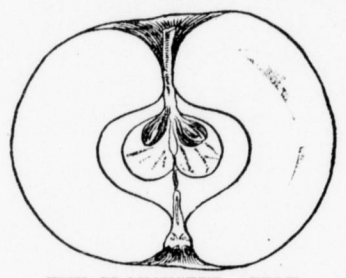
Poison in Tobacco Smoke.

As the proportions of nicotine do not satisfactorily explain the poisonous effects of tobacco, H. Thoms assumes that the toxic substance is a new oil he has detected in tobacco smoke. This oil produces violent headache, trembling, giddiness, etc., and by treatment with a two per cent. potash solution yields a phenollike body with an odor like creosote.

THE GLOUCESTER APPLE.

A Fancy Fruit for Winter Consumption That Originated in Virginia Many Years Ago.

Among the fancy little winter apples, the Lady has long been almost alone in the market and on the tables of those who seek for a small dessert apple. It is indeed a beautiful and well-flavored little favorite, but it is not easy to secure good crops. Recently there came from Cincinnati market an old but little known apple called Gloucester, that originated in West Virginia many years ago. It is not quite so small nor so flat in shape as the Lady, as the accompany-



THE GLOUCESTER APPLE.
(Three-Fourths Natural Size.)

ing illustration will show, but it is small enough to meet the requirements of the fastidious table decorator, and besides is exceedingly handsome in appearance. The skin is almost as glossy as satin, and the creamy white ground color with a brilliant pinkish blush on one side shows off the apple to great advantage.

The flavor is mild sub-acid, the flesh is almost as white as chalk and very soft and tender, yet juicy and crisp enough to be pleasant to eat. Among the other good points is the fact that it may be kept for the Thanksgiving and midwinter holidays as far south as Kentucky. The tree is also said to be very productive and a regular bearer, which cannot be said of the Lady. Those who wish to plant a few apple trees for the strictly fancy trade should endeavor to get some of the Gloucester.—Orange Judd Farmer.

NATIONAL AID NEEDED.

But Each State Should Also Contribute Toward Making the Good Roads Movement a Success.

The agricultural department calls attention, in a recent circular, to the fact that 31 states have created labor bureaus or bureaus of industrial statistics, while but half a dozen have highway commissions with jurisdiction over road affairs.

The average state legislature is startlingly prolific in measures for regulating almost every conceivable busness that is carried on within the state. It does not stop with regulating the activities of mankind, but occasionally takes a shy at the laws of nature, suspending them or repealing them according to their own pleasure. Singularly enough, the most important question that vitally concerns the industrial prosperity of the state—that of good roads and how to provide for their construction—is almost entirely ignored by the legislatures. Some of the states whose legislatures put in their time fixing passenger rates for the railroads provide nothing but mud roads on which the farmer must haul his products to the market.

The first steps in the inauguration of a good roads movement in each state should be to legalize a bureau of highways or the appointment of a nonpartisan highway commission, whose duties should be to establish a capable engineer in each county, to systematiz local laws and locate suitable material for road purposes. The system of "working out road taxes" should be abolished and the poll taxes should be collected in cash. This, combined with the principle of state aid, is the only practical solution of the good roads problem. In addition to this work on the part of the state congress should appropriate funds for the offices of public road inquiries or the establishment of a national highway bureau to cooperate with the states in educating public sentiment concerning the importance of good roads and how to construct them.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A FEW DAIRY POINTERS.

Use great care in turning to pasture. Give a good feeding of hay in the morning and do not leave them out all day.

Do not leave the herd out in the showers. The rains are cold in June even, and loss will result if careless in this respect.

Take the world over, there are more good cows and sensible men than there are poor cows and fools. The trouble is to get the wise men and good cows together. When we do this fewer men will be complaining that "dairyin' don't pay."

Sour milk may not be relished quite so much by calves at first, but it is a good thing to raise calves on if they cannot have it sweet invariably. A change of food from sweet to sour occasionally is detrimental to growth, and often begins scours.

It should cost you about seven cents a day to feed your cow—$25 a year. If you practice good principles of farming, her manure should offset the cost of shelter and labor. Now, if you don't get enough to pay for the feed, don't keep her.—Farm Journal.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Genuine Optimism.

The Pessimist—That waiter is awfully slow with those cheese sandwiches.

The Optimist—Oh, never mind. The longer we wait the better grows the cheese.—Indianapolis Press.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Art in Pennsylvania.

Our community has received a social and professional addition in the person of Mr. "Bill" Jones, who returns to his native town an accomplished artist. In Philadelphia he was regarded as one of the best men in the Hotel Blank's barber shop. He has now accepted a position in "Tom" Johnson's tonsorial parlors.—Mountville (Pa.) Clarion.

Binder Twine at Low Prices.

If you want a special inside price on binder twine, either Sisal, Standard or Manila, cut this notice out and mail it to Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Binder Twine Department), Chicago, stating about how much twine you will require and how soon you will want it, and they will save you money by quoting you a price that will either secure your order or compel the party who supplies you to sell to you at a lower price than he otherwise would.

Matter of Memory.

The man who was attempting suicide was not sinking for the third time.

Of course, it was necessary hereupon that he recall everything in his past life in the space of one instant.

This he failed to do.

"Again my cursed memory!" he hissed, and he waded ashore in much chagrin, which was in nowise lessened by the derisive laughter of the spectators.—Detroit Journal.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

A Different Declaration.

"She is very proud of the fact that she has an ancestor who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence."

"That's nothing to be proud of. There's a divorce in our family, too."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

One Night to Denver

Via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. "Colorado Special" leaves Chicago 10:00 every morning, arriving Denver 1:20 the next afternoon, Colorado Springs and Manitou same evening. No change of cars. All meals in Dining Cars. Another fast train at 10:30 P. M. Daily. New book "Colorado," illustrated, mailed on receipt of four cents postage. Ticket Offices, Chicago & North-Western R'y., 193 Clark St., and Wells St. Station.

If you feel that you must occasionally yield to the temptation to tell a lie, tell one so big that no one will believe it.—Atchison Globe.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb 17, 1900.

Misspent time is never repaid.—Chicago Democrat.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Histrionic Improbability.

It was during the performance of "Quo Vadis" at Eureka, and Vinicius was begging Petronius to forget his reproaches, saying, tearfully:

"Ah, how can you ever forgive me?"

"Vinicius," replied Petronius, with great earnestness, "thou art my only sister's dead child."

Whereupon the audience, which was not dead, but only bored, burst into huge laughter.—Kansas City Journal.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

A sailor says the sea always washes in dirty weather.—Chicago Daily News.

NONE SUCH

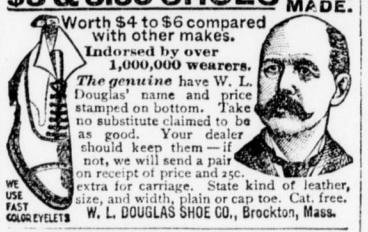
Nothing hobbles the muscles and unfits for work like

SORENESS and STIFFNESS

Nothing relaxes them and makes a speedy perfect cure like

St. Jacobs Oil

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.
WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS

ROOFING 1 Cent a Square Ft.
Including caps and nails. The BEST Red Rope Roofing. SAMPLES FREE. THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO., Camden, N. J.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 80 S. California Ave., Chicago.

Henry LaMar of the Henry LaMar Comedy Co. wrote from Hiram, Me. January 28, 1900. "Send me another bottle of

Palmer's Lotion

quick. I thank you for recommending it." He was troubled with

PIMPLES

or pustules on his face from which a dozen doctors had failed to relieve him.

Use LOTION SOAP in connection with the Lotion.

WRITE TO-DAY

FOR RATES, MAPS, TIME-TABLES, ETC., IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING A TRIP, ANY PORTION OF WHICH CAN BE MADE OVER THE

CHICAGO AND ALTON

"AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR RAILWAY."
GEO. J. CHARLTON,
GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

In 3 or 4 Years an Independence Is Assured

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

If you take up your homes in Western Canada, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experience of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates can be had on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or address the Undersigned, who will mail you atlases, pamphlets, etc., free of cost. F. PEDLEY, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to M. V. McINNES, No. 2 Merrill Blk., Detroit, Mich.; D. L. CAVEN, Columbus, Ohio.

Do You Know

Burnham's Hasty Jellycon will satisfactorily answer the question: "what shall we have for dessert to-day?" You have the choice of six delicious flavors: orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry, and the plain "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. Every where Jellycon is having a large sale. Your grocer sells it.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K.—C 1814

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CHEAP

A news ink that IS CHEAP is manufactured by

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio

Who have had 40 years' experience in making NEWS INK

TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS

Such as, the Speed of the Press—the Texture of the Paper—the Temperature of the Press Room, etc. It goes FARTHER—ADDS to the look of a paper—and IS CHEAP or at least ECONOMICAL, which is THE TEST for the word CHEAP.

This is printed with THAT ink.

CHEAP NEWS INK Makes a Paper LOOK THE PART

RICH, BUT WRETCHED

Fight on for wealth, old "Money Bags," your liver is drying up and bowels wearing out, some day you will cry aloud for health, offering all your wealth, but you will not get it because you neglected Nature in your mad rush to get gold. No matter what you do, or what ails you, to-day is the day—every day is the day—to keep watch of Nature's wants—and help your bowels act regularly—*CASCARETS* will help Nature help you. Neglect means bile in the blood, foul breath, and awful pains in the back of the head with a loathing and bad feeling for all that is good in life. Don't care how rich or poor you are, you can't be well if you have bowel trouble, you will be regular if you take *CASCARETS*—get them to-day—*CASCARETS*—in metal box; cost 10 cents; take one, eat it like candy and it will work gently while you sleep. It cures; that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels and gives them new life; then they act regularly and naturally; that is what you want—it is guaranteed to be found in—

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy *CASCARETS* we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper. 423

Made Her Young Again

Hair-Health always brings back the natural and beautiful color of youth to gray, faded or bleached hair. Gives new life and growth to thin hair. Prevents dandruff and baldness. **Is not a dye,** but a hair food, and positively restores gray hair to its youthful color. A healthful hair dressing for men and women; its use cannot be detected. See how Mrs. Landwehr was made young again by using **HAY'S**

HAIR-HEALTH.

519 Sixth Street, New York.

Since I was 35 years of age my lovely, long, black hair has been turning gray. I got a bottle of **Hay's Hair-Health,** but had little hope, as I had tried many alleged restorers and invigorators with no effect. I have been using **Hair-Health** ever since; like it very much. It has brought the youthful color back and I never will use anything else.

MRS. KATE LANDWEHR.

Ask for **Hay's Hair-Health** and **refuse all substitutes. H.H.H.** is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Sent by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package, by LONDON SUPPLY CO., 853 Broadway, N. Y., also a 25c. cake **Harfina Medicated Soap,** best soap for toilet, bath, skin and hair. All on receipt of 60c. and this ad.

LARGE 50c. BOTTLES. AT ALL DRUGGISTS'

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough.....	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.....	.25
28	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed....	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever.....	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

CELERY KING

NATURE'S CURE

What is Celery King?

It is an herb drink, and is a positive cure for constipation, headache, nervous disorders, rheumatism, kidney diseases, and the various troubles arising from a disordered stomach and torpid liver. It is a most agreeable medicine, and is recommended by physicians generally.

Celery King is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists and dealers. 1

R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c. per box. 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable gaurantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH (YELLOW LABEL) Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by R. C. Dodson, Druggist,
34 48ly. Emporium, Pa.

$500 Reward.

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU,
38-tf President.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

49-26t e o w

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

SAWMILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds** and Gigs. Quick, Back motion of Carriage 8 times as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Catalogue and prices free. Also **Spring Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** &c.

Mention this paper.

HENCH & DROMGOLD, Mfrs., York, Pa.

Democracy and Trusts.

The judiciary committee of the national house of representatives has agreed to submit to that body the text of a constitutional amendment dealing with the trust question. The amendment will confer upon congress the power of dissolving or otherwise effectively dealing with all combinations in undue restraint of trade or business. It further provides that the several states may continue to exercise the same power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States, and also gives to congress power to enforce the constitutional provisions by appropriate legislation.

Strange to say, the Democratic members of the committee unanimously opposed the proposed amendment, which, if it is incorporated in the national constitution, promises to give congress ample powers to deal with evils of trusts, powers which there now appears to be grave doubt as to its possessing. As the amendment does not take from the states any powers which they now have, it would seem to be unobjectionable also in this respect. The action of the Democratic members is therefore not explainable upon any ground other than a mere desire to prevent the Republicans from getting any credit from the proposed attempt to provide for the mere effectual regulation of trusts. Inveighing against the latter has been one of the chief cards of the Democratic program, and their journals and leaders have sedulously sought to create the false impression that the Republican party was the friend of those who would use trusts and combinations to the detriment of the public. But the hypocrisy of this claim is shown by the united front opposed by the Democratic members of the judiciary committee to a measure calculated to give congress power to deal effectively with the very evils their party affects to so loudly decry.—Pittsburg Times.

Where It Rains Frogs.

Every once in awhile stories are brought out about extraordinary showers of fish, of bloody snow, etc., the latest thing being of a ship captain far out on the Atlantic who ran into a dust shower so heavy he had to set his crew shoveling the dust from the decks when the weight began to get dangerous. To this be there added a tale:

It rains frogs in Arizona. The old timers believe there is no doubt of it, though they cannot explain whence the frogs were originally "lifted." But this much is straight—let there be a summer rain along the line of the southern Pacific in southwestern Arizona, and behold the next morning every little pool has a myriad of little lean green frogs with marvelous croaking powers. They don't wait for nightfall like their more civilized brothers elsewhere, but keep up the music by day as by night. They live where water comes only about once a year. They can't live over the interim under the sun baked black rocks. They assuredly haven't hopped from the Colorado river, and they are all of a size to boot. If they didn't come from the ground or from the river, they must have come from the skies.

And that's what the Hassayampers firmly believe.—Arizona Graphic.

Every woman loves to think of the time when a soft little body, all her own, will nestle in her bosom, fully satisfying the yearning which lies in the heart of every good woman. But yet there is a black cloud hovering about the pretty picture in her mind which fills her with terror. The dread of childbirth takes away much of the joy of motherhood. And yet it need not be so. For sometime there has been upon the market, well-known and recommended by physicians, a liniment called

Mother's Friend

which makes childbirth as simple and easy as nature intended it. It is a strengthening, penetrating liniment, which the skin readily absorbs. It gives the muscles elasticity and vigor, prevents sore breasts, morning sickness and the loss of the girlish figure.

An intelligent mother in Butler, Pa., says: "Were I to need Mother's Friend again, I would obtain 9 bottles if I had to pay $5 per bottle for it."

Get **Mother's Friend** at the drug store. **$1 per bottle.**

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Write for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born."

EXCURSION NOTICES.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Reduced Rates to Gettysburg, Pa., via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account G. A. R. Encampment.

For the G. A. R. Encampment, Department of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, June 2-9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Gettysburg from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold and good going June 2-5 and to return until June 11, inclusive (minimum rate fifty cents). 1606-13-2t

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia.

On account of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, June 19, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Philadelphia from all stations on its line AT RATE OF ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP (minimum rate 50 cents). Tickets will be sold and good going June 15 to 19, inclusive, and returning to June 26, inclusive. 1598-12-5t

Heartless.

"Did that man ever write anything that attracted attention?"

"Oh, yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "I know some people who have offices near him. He composes on a typewriter, and it is one of the noisiest machines ever constructed. Anything he writes attracts the attention of the entire building."—Washington Star.

Notice.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Downs' Elixir if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough or throat trouble. We also guarantee Downs' Elixir to cure consumption, when used according to directions, or money back. A full dose on going to bed and small doses during the day will cure the most severe cold, and stop the most distressing cough. For sale by L. Taggart, and R. C. Dodson. 34-24

ALL SORTS.

"DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the finest pills I ever used."—D. J. Moore, Millbrook, Ala. They quickly cure all liver and bowel troubles. R. C. Dodson. 13-ly

Sheets, blankets, pillows and coverlets or counterpanes were frequent subjects of dequest in the middle ages.

"After suffering from piles for fifteen years I was cured by using two boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve." writes W. J. Baxter, North Brook, N. C. It heals everything. Beware of counterfeits. R. C. Dodson. 13-ly

Chief Kipley, of Chicago, has proposed appointing reporters of the city as members of the detective force.

The easiest and most effective method of purifying the blood and invigorating the system is to take DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for cleansing the liver and bowels. R. C. Dodson. 13-ly

Nevada has a population all told of 45,761—about one-fourth of the average congressional district.

J. C. Kennedy, Roanoke, Tenn., says, "I cannot say too much for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. One box of it cured what the doctors called an incurable ulcer on my jaw." Cures piles and all skin diseases. Look out for worthless imitations. R. C. Dodson. 13-ly

The fire department of Chicago has 98 steam engines.

"I had stomach trouble twenty years and gave up hope of being cured till I began to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It has done me so much good I call it the savior of my life," writes W. R. Wilkinson, Albony, Tenn. It digests what you eat. R. C. Dodson. 13-ly

Dewey says the south doesn't want Bryan and he is probably not far from the truth in saying so.

W. S. Musser, Millheim, Pa., saved the life of his little girl by giving her One Minute Cough Cure when she was dying from croup. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grippe, asthma and all throat and lung trouble. R. C. Dodson. 13-ly

Eating freely of water cress for several days will remove tarter of long standing from the teeth.

"After suffering from severe dyspepsia over twelve years and using many remedies without permanent good I finally took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It did me so much good I recommend it to everyone," writes J. E. Watkins, Clerk and Recorder, Cillicothe, Mo. It digests what you eat. R. C. Dodson. 13-ly

All green vegetables keep their color better if boiled rapidly and left uncovered.

J. Q. Hood, Justice of the Peace, Crosby, Miss., makes the following statement: "I can certify that One Minute Cough Cure will do all that is claimed for it. My wife could not get her breath and the first dose of it relieved her. It has also benefited my whole family." It acts immediately and cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe, bronchitis, asthma and all throat and lung trouble. R. C. Dodson. 13-ly

Those post-office theives are in favor of rural free delivery.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. LYNCH, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by L. Taggart. mar

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.
In effect May 27, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD

8 15 A. M.—Train 12 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—Train 6 daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 A. M., New York 7.13 A. M. Baltimore, 2:30 A. M. Washington, 4:05 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

9 42 P. M.—Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.33 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 6.35 A. M., Washington 7.44 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Buffalo, Williamsport to Washington. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Buffalo to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 25 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 23 P. M. — Train 61, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:55 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:45 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p.m., daily, arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie week days and from Philadelphia and Washington to Buffalo, daily. Passenger coaches, Philadelphia to Erie, week days; Washington to Buffalo, daily; On Sundays this train arrives at Emporium, 5:13 A. M.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.55 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m, Baltimore 11.55 p. m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.25 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport—on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 61 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a. m., Washington 7.55 a.m., Baltimore 8.55 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:55 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.23 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD.			Stations.	NORTHWARD		
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
.....	8 55	4 00	....Renovo....	.....	5 00	11 05
.....	9 47	4 41	...Driftwood...	.....	4 00	10 12
.....	10 25	5 10	Emporium Junc	.....	3 25	9 40
.....	11 08	5 52	...St. Marys...	.....	2 41	9 05
3 25	11 12	6 00	.....Kane.....	12 20	3 05	8 25
3 43	11 31	6 22	.....Wilcox.....	11 58	2 45	8 05
3 56	11 46	6 36	..Johnsonburg..	9 55	2 33	7 52
		.....		.....	.....	
4 15	12 10	7 00	...Ridgway,....	9 35	2 15	7 30
4 22	12 17	7 07	..Island Run...	9 28	2 08	7 23
4 27	.....	7 12	Carman Tr'nfer	9 23	2 03	
4 35	12 30	7 21	.. Croyland....	9 15	1 54	7 09
4 39	12 33	7 25	..Shorts Mills..	9 11	1 51	7 05
4 42	12 36	7 28	.. Blue Rock...	9 07	1 47	7 01
4 46	12 40	7 33	.....Carrier.....	9 02	1 43	6 57
4 56	12 50	7 43	.Brockwayville..	8 52	1 33	6 47
4 59	12 54	7 47	...Lanes Mills..	8 47	1 28	6 43
		7 51	.McMinns Sm't.	8 43		
5 07	1 03	7 54	.Harveys Run..	8 39	1 19	6 35
5 15	1 10	8 00	..Falls Creek...	8 35	1 15	6 30
5 30	1 25	8 10	.... DuBois.....	8 25	1 10	6 10
5 17	1 20	8 25	..Falls Creek...	7 01	11 60	6 30
5 31	1 32	8 38	.Reynoldsville..	6 47	1 00	6 14
6 02	1 59	9 05	..Brookville...	6 10	12 33	5 37
6 48	2 38	9 45	New Bethlehem	.....	11 58	4 49
7 28	3 15	10 20	...Red Bank....	.....	11 23	4 05
9 55	5 30	12 40	....Pittsburg...	.....	9 10	1 40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

Through Palace Car to Pittsburg on train leaving Falls Creek at 8:25 A. M.; returning on train leaving Pittsburg at 1:40 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

TIME TABLE No. 23.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect June 15th, 1898.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		10	4	6	2
		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Port Allegany,	Lv.	3 15	7 18	.....	12 10
Coleman,		*3 23	○○	.....	*12 15
Burtville,		*3 30	7 29	.....	12 22
Roulette,		3 40	7 36	.....	12 30
Knowlton's,		*3 45	○○	.....	*12 33
Mina,		*3 59	7 46	.....	12 40
Olmsted,		4 05	*7 50	.....	*12 44
Hammonds,		○○	○○	.....	*12 49
Coudersport.	Ar.	4 20	7 57	.....	12 53
	Lv.			6 15	1 00
North Coudersport,		.....	.....	○○	*1 05
Frink's,		.....	.....	*6 29	*1 14
Colesburg,		.....	.....	*6 36	1 21
Seven Bridges,		.....	.....	*6 39	*1 24
Raymond's,		.....	.....	*6 49	1 35
Gold,		.....	.....	6 51	1 41
Newfield,		.....	.....	.....	1 45
Newfield Junction,		.....	.....	7 02	1 56
Perkins,		.....	.....	○○	*1 53
Carpenter's,		.....	.....	○○	*1 56
Crowell's,		.....	.....	*7 10	*1 59
Ulysses,	Ar.	.....	.....	7 18	2 10

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1	5	3	
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....
Ulysses,	Lv.	7 32	2 30	10 05	.....
Crowell's,		*7 41	*2 39	*10 15	.....
Carpenter's,		○○	*2 41	*10 18	.....
Perkins,			*2 44	*10 21	.....
Newfield Junction,		7 47	2 46	10 25	.....
Newfield,		*7 51	2 50	*10 30	.....
Gold,		7 55	2 54	10 35	.....
Raymond's,		*7 59	2 59	*10 40	.....
Seven Bridges,		*8 11	*3 11	*10 55	.....
Colesburg,		*8 14	3 14	*11 00	.....
Frink's,		*8 22	*3 22	*11 09	.....
North Coudersport,		○○	*3 31	*11 20	.....
Coudersport,	Ar.	8 36	3 36	11 30	.....
	Lv.	8 41	6 00	P. M. 1 20	.....
Hammonds,		○○	○○	○○	.....
Olmsted,		*8 46	*6 05	*1 27	.....
Mina,		8 50	6 10	1 31	.....
Knowlton's,		○○	*6 18	○○	.....
Roulette,		9 00	6 21	1 45	.....
Burtville,		9 08	6 29	2 55	.....
Coleman,		○○	*6 35	○○	.....
Port Allegany,		9 21	6 40	2 35	.....

(*) Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.

Connections—At Ulysses with N.Y.C. & H.R.R. for points north and south. At Newfield Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. north of Wellsville, south of Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE, Gen'l Supt. Coudersport, Pa.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Jan. 1, 1900, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

8:48 A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. Station for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

2:04 P. M.—Daily, including Sunday, from B. R. & P. Station, Grant Street, Fast Express, solid vestibuled train for Bradford, Bufalo and Rochester, equipped with cafe and reclining chair cars.

4:23 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

SOUTH BOUND.

9:12. A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M.—Daily including Sunday, from B. R. & P. station, Grant Street, Fast Express, solid vestibuled train for Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Butler and Pittsburg, equipped with cafe and reclining chair cars.

6:12 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, and intermediate stations.

Thousand mile tickets, good for passage between all stations on B. R. & P. Ry., and N.Y.C.& H.R.R. (Penna. Division) at twenty ($20) dollars. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An excess charge of ten cents will be collected by conductors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations where a ticket office is maintained.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Agt. Rochester, N.Y.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that B. W. Green, Receiver of the Mankey Furniture Company, filed his second partial account on May 21st, 1900; that the said account was confirmed *ni si* May 21st, 1900, and if no exceptions are filed within three weeks the said account will be confirmed absolute.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

Prothonotary's Office,
Emporium, Pa., May 21st, 1900.—n13-3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of ANNA M. MATTESON, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Anna M. Matteson, late of Shippen Township, Cameron County, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to H. C. Olmsted and Charles Seger, residing in the Borough of Emporium, County and State aforesaid, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

H. C. OLMSTED,
CHARLES SEGER.
Executors.

GREEN & SHAFFER,
Solicitors for Executors.
Emporium, Pa., May 22nd, 1900.—n13-6t.

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF CAMERON COUNTY,

In the matter of the estate of HEZEKIAH MIX, deceased.

THE Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund in the hands of J. O. Brookbank, Executor, of the estate of Hezekiah Mix, deceased, as shown by his first partial account, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on Friday, June 15, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of Johnson & McNarney, Emporium, Pa., when and where all parties interested are required to present and prove their claims or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

J. C. JOHNSON,
n13-4t Auditor.

Administrators' Notice.

Estate of CHARLES H. STEWART, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Charles H. Stewart, late of Lumber township, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to B. E. Smith, Mrs. Cora Stewart and W. A. McClellan, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

B. E. SMITH,
MRS. CORA STEWART,
W. A. McCLELLAN
Administrators.

GREEN & SHAFFER,
Solicitors for Administrators.
Sterling Run, Pa., May 7th, 1900.—n11-6t.

GROCERIES.

J. A. KINSLER,

Carries nothing but the best that can be obtained in the line of

Groceries and Provisions,

Flour, Salt and Smoked Meats, Canned Goods, etc.

Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.

Goods Delivered Free any place in Town.

Call and see me and get prices.

J. A. KINSLER,
Near P. & E. Depot.

GRAND LINE OF NEW PATTERNS IN ALL GRADES OF CARPETINGS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.

396 to 408 Main St.—American Block,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

New Wash Fabrics.

We ask attention to our splendid stock of new wash fabrics, comprising all the choicest materials and novelties from the European manufacturers and from our home markets, including—

32-inch silk zephyr cloth, a half silk fabric in corded and fancy stripes and checks in pinks, blues, reds, heliotrope and black and white, 75c to $1.00 yard

30-inch silk pongee, half silk fabric in stripes and fancy effects for shirts and shirt waists, 50c yard.

32-inch Scotch madras in new plain and corded stripes, all colors, 35c and 40c yard.

32-inch linen ginghams, in stripes and and solid colors, 25c yard.

Great variety of choice, dainty patterns in the real imported Irish dimities, 25c yard.

Matchless assortment of best Scotch ginghams, in staple and fancy stripes and novelty effects, 25c, 35c and 50c yard.

32-inch royal madras, a good cloth, in pretty stripes, fast colors, 20c yard.

Best American dimities, in new and pretty patterns, 15c yard.

40 pieces good Scotch ginghams, in checks plaids and stripes, special value 15c yard, worth 25c.

36-inch cable cords, like pique cloth, small set designs, printed on white and tinted grounds, 12½c yard.

28-inch corded ginghams, in stripes and checks, good colors, 12½c yard.

28 inch extra quality domestic ginghams, in stylish stripes and colors, 10c yard.

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.,
The American Block.
BUFFALO, N. Y

Final Clearance Sale!

—AT—

Frank Shives'

During the month of MARCH we shall dispose of our stock of

DRY GOODS, SHOES AND NOTIONS.

We are not resorting to a fake sale, but a genuine closing out sale of this department. We shall retire from the sale of this line of gools, in order to devote the space to our rapidly increasing Grocery and Meat business. First come will get the pick.

HUNDREDS OF GREAT BARGAINS.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes less than cost. A $3.00 Shoe for $2.00; $2.50 shoe for $1.60. They must go.

Ladies' Corsets 25% below cost.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear very cheap.

Boys' Knee Pants, a nice line at cost.

Sheeting Muslin, Pillow Case Muslin, all to go at sacrifice prices, to close out the line.

Full line of Ladies and Children's Hosiery.

Thread, Buttons, Braid, Carpet Warp, etc., thrown in as bargains.

A few pieces of Dress Goods and a quantity of notions included in this sale.

We are almost giving away these goods, so determined are we to get them off our hands.

Call and see the bargains.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Remains, as ever, the best in the county and in order to keep with the demand shall continue to carry at all times only the purest and best, at the same time selling at prices fair to all.

PURE STALL FED MEATS

In addition to every variety of fresh and salt meats in our pioneer Meat Market, we have a great advantage over other dealers, that should count with thoughtful buyers. We are killing our own cattle, wintered and stall fed at our farm, thereby giving our customers only the purest and most wholesome meat. A word to the wise is sufficient.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Farmers should remember that we continue to be the headquarters for Field, Grass and Garden Seeds. Leave your orders early.

We invite our Cameron county patrons to call and see us.

FRANK SHIVES